Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Jan. 27th)		
Indore	*Nil*	Weather clear and cooler than last week. Health good. Prices of food grains rising.
Morar (Gwalior)	·90	Total rainfall 31·45. Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna	·65	Prospects good. Cholera reported from Ramnagar and Rewah State.
Neemuch	*Nil*	Weather clear. Crops doing well. Health good.
Goona	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Agar	Slight shower of rain.	Health and opium prospects good.
Sehore	*Nil*	Weather fair. Crops and health good.
Nowgong	·11	Total rainfall 44·65.
Rajputana—(Jan. 27th)		
Abu (Jan 27th)	*Nil*	Health good. Weather clear and colder.
Sirohi („ 24th)	Slight rain on 19th.	Weather cloudy and cool. Tanks drying up. Wells, health, and crops good.
Marwar („ 22nd)	Slight rain on 21st.	Weather cloudy; cold mild. *Rabi* in good condition. Prices stationary. Smallpox still prevalent.
Kherwara („ 25th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops progressing. Pneumonia still prevalent. Weather cool and cloudy.
Partabgarh („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells one-fourth full. Health and crops good. Weather cloudy.
Meywar („ „)	. . . .	Tanks and wells low. Crops average. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Harowti (Tonk) („ 25th)	Deoli . ·20 Tonk . ·12 Shahpura . ·03	Weather cloudy. Prices stationary. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 21st)	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Kotah („ 23rd)	·29 on 16th.	Crops progressing favourably. Health good. Prices stationary.
Ajmere („ 26th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Crops good. Smallpox in Merwara prevalent. Prices stationary.
Kerowlee („ 23rd)	·12	Tanks dry; wells usual. Prospects excellent. Slight fever. Prices stationary.
Jeypore („ 26th)	·12	Weather seasonable. Prospects favourable. Prices steady. Health fair.
Dholepur („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. Health good. Prices steady.
Bhurtpore („ „)	·20	Tanks and wells full. Crops thriving. Prospects excellent. Health good. Prices steady.
Ulwar („ 26th)	·30	Health and crop prospects good.
Bikanir („ 23rd)	·10; in districts on 16th— Nahar . ·20 Bahahera . ·30 Churu . ·10 and slight rain in Loonkaransur, Rajgarh, Sirdarshar, Ratangarh, Sooratgarh, Anopgarh	Fever and smallpox in Ratangarh, health otherwise good. Prices falling. Weather cloudy and colder.
Nepal—		
Khatmandu	·20	Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER 1885.

No. 56 Met., dated Calcutta, the 29th January 1886.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Read the following :—

Summary of the Weather Reports for November 1885.

The fine weather which prevailed over the whole of Northern and Central India during October continued generally during November. In the Peninsula, however, the month began with very cloudy skies and somewhat unsettled weather, due probably to a small cyclonic storm off the Coromandel Coast. By the 2nd November the storm had advanced to the Coast; the barometer fell rapidly at Madras, and there was heavy rain at that station and light to moderate showers at most of the other Madras stations. After the disappearance of the storm rain continued to fall rather heavily in the Deccan and parts of the Northern Circars for two or three days, when it ceased and there was a short break. On the 10th light general showers recommenced in Southern Madras and continued up to the middle of the month, when there was again heavy rain at Negapatam. The barometer fell rapidly, the winds increased in strength, and a large well-defined storm appeared on the morning of the 17th in the neighbourhood of Negapatam.

The rainfall became heavier and extended northwards along the Coast. On the 17th there were about 6 inches of rain at Madras, and at Negapatam an unusually heavy fall of about 14 inches. On the succeeding days the storm moved slowly in a north-easterly direction, and by the morning of the 23rd reached the Arrakan Coast between Akyab and Chittagong, where it soon broke up after giving rather heavy rain to the Northern Circars, Orissa, East Bengal, and Burmah. The following table gives the largest falls of rain connected with the storm :—

	Inches.
Negapatam 15th	2·65
,, 16th	8·01
,, 17th	13·61
Madras 16th	4·01
,, 17th	5·73
,, 18th	3·09
,, 19th	2·57
Trichinopoly 17th	2·23
Diamond Islands 20th	5·34
,, ,, 21st	2·45
Akyab 21st	3·98
,, 22nd	2·02
,, 23rd	1·50
Chittagong 23rd	4·09

During the last week of the month fine weather prevailed throughout India as well as in the Eastern Peninsula.

On the whole, the rainfall of November was in excess of the average in Orissa and the whole of the Peninsula except the Konkan, largely so in the coast region between Saugor Island and Masulipatam, where, on an average, about 3 inches of rain were registered. On the plateau of Hyderabad and the Deccan also the rainfall was very excessive, being about three times the average amount.

The mean pressure was everywhere above the normal average, most so in north-western India. The axis of high pressure, which usually stretches from Rajputana across Central India and parts of the Central Provinces, extended in November last as far as Bengal, and sometimes even to Assam. Otherwise the

distribution of pressure agrees fairly with that which normally characterizes the cold weather. The temperature was generally above the average, and so was also the humidity of the air. In the Upper Provinces especially, the temperature was very high, the excess amounting to about 4° or 5°.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of November 1885, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:—

Districts.	Average rainfall in November.	Difference from the average in November 1885.
Punjab, West	0·61	—0·61
„ East	0·14	—0·14
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	0·15	—0·15
„ „ „ Cis-Gangetic	0·10	—0·10
Behar	0·21	—0·21
Northern Bengal	0·14	—0·12
Assam, Cachar	0·83	—0·39
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	0·69	+0·31
Orissa, Northern Circars	2·79	+2·64
Central Provinces, South	0·40	—0·11
Berar, Khandesh	0·34	—0·13
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda	0·17	—0·16
Sind and Cutch	0·06	—0·06
Guzerat	0·13	—0·11
Konkan	0·70	—0·32
Deccan and Hyderabad	0·83	+1·42
Malabar	2·77	+0·79
Mysore and Bellary	3·55	+0·10
Carnatic	7·63	+2·76
British Burma	3·34	+1·88
Ceylon	13·14	—0·45

RUCHI RAM SAHNI,
for the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA,
15th December 1885.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

By order,
E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 6.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3rd FEBRUARY 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—With the exception of the Punjab and parts of Bickaneer and Bengal, the rainfall during the week has been inconsiderable.

In Madras the prospects of the season continue generally fair, though the yield of the paddy harvest is not good. In Mysore and Coorg prospects are good, and paddy sowings are in general progress.

In parts of Khandesh and the Upper Sind Frontier the standing crops are withering from want of moisture, and in other parts of the Bombay Presidency blight, insects, and cloudy weather have caused injury. The reaping of the *rabi* crop has commenced in parts of Poona and Broach. In the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana the *rabi* crops are in good condition, and prospects are favourable.

The prospects of the *rabi* harvest are excellent in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and are generally good in the Punjab and the Central Provinces.

In Bengal the cold-weather crops are doing well; transplanting of spring rice is progressing, and the *aman* harvest has been gathered. Mustard and other early crops are being reaped. Agricultural prospects continue good in Assam.

In almost all districts of British Burma the rice harvest has been nearly completed.

The public health continues generally good.

Prices are stationary except in Coorg and in the Kolar district in Mysore, where they are falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 3rd)		
Bellary . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, but wheat, *cholum* and linseed suffering from disease, and Bengal gram from insects in parts of one taluk; harvest wet and dry grains, yield average.
Kurnool . . .	. . . .	Some standing dry crops slightly injured in parts by late unseasonable rains and by insects; harvest dry grains, outturn below average. Smallpox in two and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam . . .	(Average) 10 . .	Harvest paddy, yield poor. Fever in one, smallpox in four, and cattle-disease in seven taluks; two deaths from cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Kistna	*Nil*	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. River 2·1 feet over anicut. Fever prevalent, slight smallpox; deaths from cholera unreported last week 55, this week 56.
Chingleput (Madras)	*Nil*	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average. Smallpox in one, fever in one, and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Coimbatore	*Nil*	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Smallpox in one and slight fever in two taluks; cattle-disease in one.
Tanjore	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains outturn below average. Rivers getting very low. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Madura	*Nil*	Harvest wet and dry grains, yield of paddy below average, rest average. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Malabar	*Nil*	Harvest second crop paddy, outturn below average. Slight smallpox in seven taluks; fever in two and cattle-disease in one; 58 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	1·82	Harvest progressing. Smallpox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Feb. 3rd)		
Karachi	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 1st 5 feet 4 inches against 6 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in six talukas. Prices—wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30 and 34; in Tatta 26, 40 and 38; in Mirpur Batoro 24, 46 and 42, and in Kotri 26, 38 and 38 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Rabi* cultivation good. River at Kotri on 1st 5 feet 4 inches against 6 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in five, cattle-disease in four and smallpox in two talukas. Wheat 27½, *bajri* 38½, *jowari* 40, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops including cotton doing well. Fever in Sanand. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 34 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle-disease continues in Kherala. Crops in good condition. Prices—*bajri* 28, wheat 24, and rice 19 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy. Fever in Bardoli, Jalalpur, Bulsar, and Mandvi talukas. *Jowari* 38 and *nagli* 44½ pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops fare well in Nasik taluka, in parts of the remaining talukas they have suffered partially from blight; threshing of *kharif* nearly completed. Public health generally good. Wheat 30½, *bajri* 36½, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Average abnormal temperature 3° cool from 27th to 31st, 5° cool on 1st, and 6° cool on 2nd, vapour in air defective except on 31st, when it was normal; abnormal wind northerly on 27th, 30th, 1st, and 2nd; wind normal on all other days.
Poona	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops, except wheat which is in some places in Junnar, Parandhar, Haveli and Maval talukas slightly suffering from mildew, are doing well. Reaping has commenced in Khed and Bhimthadi talukas. Cattle-disease in Junnar taluka; 10 cholera cases in taluka Haveli and Poona city, 5 deaths. Prices of *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 41; in Poona *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 39 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Wheat and gram injured by cloudy weather. Health good. *Bajri* average 44 and *jowari* 53 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	Linseed, wheat, *tur*, and gram crops suffered from blight and insects in places; cotton crops inferior in Madha and Karmala talukas; other *rabi* crops doing well. *Jowari* 53 pounds 3 tolas and *bajri* 44 pounds 14 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	*Nil*	Harvesting of rice and early *jowari* nearly completed; exotic cotton blighted in forty-one, wheat in seven, and gram in six talukas. Slight fever and cattle-disease in Bankapur and Hangal. Rice 22 to 32, and *jowari* 45 to 64 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Sugarcane and second crop rice plants healthy. Fever and smallpox decreasing; cattle-disease in four talukas; measles in Karwar. Weather cold; strong sea breezes. Common rice in Karwar 14 seers in district, average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Weather cold. Public health generally good. Prices—*bajri* 32, *jowari* 46, and wheat 33 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in parts of Shikarpur. Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced in parts of Poona and Broach; standing crops withering from want of moisture in parts of Khandesh and Upper Sind Frontier, and injured by blight in parts of Poona, Nasik, Khandesh, Dharwar, and Belgaum; by blight and insects in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur, and by cloudy weather in parts of Ahmednagar and Satara. Scarcity of fodder in one taluka of Khandesh. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of ten and smallpox in parts of four districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 4th)		
Chittagong (Feb. 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold. A slight shock of earthquake on 1st instant. Outturn of *aman* 10 annas; prospects of winter crops fair. Prices steady. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Dacca	*Nil*	Winter crops doing well; mustard and *kalai* pulse being harvested, and sugarcane being cut. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	1·47	Weather seasonable. Prospects of cold-weather crops continue favourable; yield estimated at about 14 annas; harvesting of *aman* nearly finished, and that of cereals commenced. Price of common rice 15 to 16 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather cold. *Aman* harvest not completed; prospects of winter crops good; planting of *boro* paddy continues. Some cholera prevalent; public health fair.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable. Public health good. Price of common rice 17 to 20 seers per rupee.
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather fine. Harvesting of *aman* almost completed with 12 annas outturn; winter crops doing well. Public health good.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather colder. Condition of crops favourable. Cattle-disease reported from Atwari.
Rungpore	*Nil*	*Aman* harvest almost over; prospects of cold-weather crops good. Public health fair.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Weather cold at night. Prospects of *rabi* crops good; cultivation of *boro* rice progressing favourably. General health good.
Burdwan	0·62	*Rabi* crops doing well. Price of common rice 17 to 22 seers per rupee.
Bhagúlpore	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops good; mustard being harvested. Price of rice 18 seers 15 chittacks per rupee. Public health good.
Monghyr		High westerly winds prevailing. Many of the poppy plants are in flower, and there is every prospect of a good season.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; reaping of mustard progressing. Common rice 18 seers per rupee. Public health good.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops very promising; early sowings are in pod; poppy doing well. Prices almost stationary. Public health generally good.
Mozufferpore		Prospects of poppy crop favourable.
Sarun		Prospects of poppy good except where affected by the hailstorm of 20th ultimo. Weather favourable.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue good. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Patna	*Nil*	Reaping of paddy almost finished; *rabi* crops coming into ear and promise a good harvest; poppy flowering. Public health good.
Gya	0·1	Poppy coming into flower; a fair outturn expected if weather is favourable; prospects of other cold-weather crops good.
Shahabad		Prospects of poppy excellent. West winds and clear weather prevailed throughout week except 1st instant.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops continue promising; poppy plants are in flower. Public health good.
Cuttack	0·19	Weather cloudy. Rice harvest nearly completed; *rabi* crops being gathered. Price of rice unchanged. A few cases of cholera reported from the interior; public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—Showers fell in some districts during the week. All cold-weather crops are generally doing well; in Sarun some injury has been done to poppy by hail. Transplanting of *boro* rice is proceeding well; the *aman* harvest has been got in; sugarcane is being pressed, and mustard and other early *rabi* crops are being reaped. Price of rice generally stationary. General health is fair.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Feb. 3rd)		
Benares (Feb. 1st)	No rain during week, but slight rain on 3rd.	Weather cold. *Rabi* prospects continue favourable in tahsils Benares and Chandowli, in Gangapur, however, the crops have been slightly damaged by frost and blight; sugarcane cutting and crushing continue. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. General health good; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpore („ 1st)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* and poppy crops in good condition; transplantation of rice in progress. Slight rise in prices. Health good.
Fyzabad („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather fair. *Rabi* prospects continue favourable; opium crop promises well. Condition of men and cattle good.
Lucknow („ 1st)	*Nil*	Season favourable. Both *rabi* and poppy crops appear healthy and promising. Markets well supplied. Prices slightly rising. Fodder very dear. Health of people good; no cattle-disease.
Rae Barelli („ „)	Slight rain on the evening of the 31st January.	Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Supplies ample. Prices slightly rising. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 2nd)	*Nil*	East and west winds; weather fine with passing clouds. Gram and peas slightly injured by blight. Prices almost stationary. Opium crop generally promising; early sowings coming into flower in isolated fields. Health of people and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Crops flourishing; prospects good. Markets well supplied. Prices show a slight fall. Condition of men and cattle healthy.
Cawnpore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable. *Rabi* and poppy crops promising. Prices firm. Condition of people good; a little cattle-disease in one pargana.
Banda („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Gram crops slightly injured by frost. Prospects fair. Prices stationary. Public health and condition of cattle good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Farakhabad (Feb. 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather fair. Prospects continue good. Health good.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear and fine. Prospects continue excellent. No sickness of any kind reported.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Weather bright and crops flourishing. Poppy prospects excellent. Prices fairly stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Ballia („ 1st)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and wind easterly towards the end of the week. Crops flourishing and prospects good. Supplies ample. Health good; no cattle-disease.
Kumaon („ 2nd)	Slight showers	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* crops flourishing, but require sunshine. Prices stationary. General health good; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 1st)	*Nil*	Irrigation continues. *Rabi* prospects favourable. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	A few drops of rain at head-quarters.	Weather continues cloudy. Prices steady. Health good.
Meerut („ 2nd)	Slight rain on 31st January.	Crops splendid everywhere. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Weather seasonable. *Rabi* and poppy promising. Prospects excellent. Supplies ample. Prices generally steady. Health of people and cattle good.
Punjab—(Feb. 3rd)		
Delhi (Feb. 2nd)	. . . .	Health fair. Prices fluctuating. Prospects of current harvest promising.
Hissar . . .	·10	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest flourishing.
Umballa . . .	·20	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullunder . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar . . .	·50	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot . . .	·20	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest flourishing.
Ferozepore . . .	·30	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Lahore . . .	·50	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects of current harvest improved.
Rawalpindi . . .	·50	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpur . . .	Rain throughout the district except at Sadr.	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects of current harvest much improved.
Mooltan . . .	·50	Health good. Prices fluctuating. Prospects of current harvest favourable.
Dera Ismail Khan .	·11	Health fair. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Peshawar . . .	·50	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects of current harvest good. *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Delhi and Jullunder. Health generally good, but smallpox has not yet quite disappeared from the Shahpur district. Prices of food grains generally stationary. Prospects of *rabi* harvest generally good.
Central Provinces—(Feb. 3rd)		
Nagpur . . .	·36	Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* crops somewhat injured by rain. Cattle-disease prevalent. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Crops favourable. Health fair. Prices rising.
Saugor (Feb. 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at intervals and chilly. Prospects good. Prices stationary. Health good.
Seoni . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Linseed and wheat mildewed. Prices steady. Fever declining.
Hoshangabad . . .	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy; wheat may be damaged. Cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Khandwa . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. Wheat and linseed attacked by rust. Health good. Prices stationary.
Raipur . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Linseed damaged; wheat and gram favourable. Prices—wheat 30½ and rice 24 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Jan. 30th)	·18	Weather cold. Rice threshing and sugar-making in progress. Health good. Prices steady. *General Remarks.*—Weather cloudy during week but now clear and cold. Linseed and wheat damaged in places. Prices steady.
British Burma—(Feb. 3rd)		
Akyab (Jan. 30th)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping completed.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Public health good; severe cattle-disease in two townships, elsewhere slight. Weather cloudy.
Rangoon . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Tavoy . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Harvesting in progress.
Henzada . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping completed.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Slight cholera. Cattle healthy. Reaping progressing.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping completed.
Thayetmyo . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping finished. *General Remarks.*—Slight cholera in three districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in one district, slight in three districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Reaping operations almost completed in all districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(Feb. 3rd)		
Gauhati		Weather seasonable. Public health fair; cattle-disease in some mauzas. Gathering of mustard still continues.
Sylhet		Prospects of crops same as last week. Cholera on the decrease.
Cachar		Weather cold. Reaping of *sail* and *asra* crops finished. Outturn is slightly below the average of last year, owing to want of rain. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Three deaths from cholera reported from Hailakandi; general health good.
Dibrugarh	·16	Weather seasonable. Land clearing for *aus* crop.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 3rd)		
Bangalore		Standing crops in good condition; harvesting completed in parts of the Mysore district, and sowing of paddy commenced generally throughout the State; prospects of season fair. In Kolar district the water-supply is reported to be diminishing. Public health good; fever and smallpox prevalent in parts; cattle-disease continues in affected parts of Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur and Shimoga districts. Prices slightly fallen in the Kolar district.
Mysore		
Mercara		Slight fall in prices of food grains, prospects of season good. Smallpox prevalent in the Padinalknad taluk.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Feb. 3rd)		
Amraoti		Weather clear. Threshing of *jowari* continued; *rabi* crops in good condition. Prices—wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola		*Jowari* threshing and cotton picking almost completed; *rabi* crops favourable.
Hyderabad		*Rabi* crops prospering; weeding of *tabi* crops commenced. General health fair. Prices—wheat 14¾, coarse rice 13, white *juar* 20½, yellow *juar* 24, and *tur* 15¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Feb. 3rd)		
Indore		Weather very cold. Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior)		Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna		Weather cloudy and warm. Prospects good. Cholera still reported from Ramnagar tahsil.
Neemuch		Weather cold. Health and prospects good.
Goona		Weather very cold. Health good. Crops damaged by frost in certain places.
Agar		Health and opium prospects good.
Sehore		Weather clear. Crops and public health good.
Nowgong		Total rainfall 44·65.
Manpur		Crops good; opium crops far below average. Health good.
Rajputana—(Feb. 3rd)		
Abu (Feb. 3rd)	*Nil*	Health good. Weather very cold and windy.
Sirohi („ 1st)	*Nil*	Tanks drying. Wells, health and crop prospects good. Weather cold and cloudy.
Marwar (Jan. 30th)	*Nil*	Tanks almost full. Smallpox still prevalent. Prices stationary Weather clear and cold.
Kherwara (Feb. 1st)	*Nil*	Health generally good, but pneumonia still prevalent; slight foot disease among cattle. Weather colder, cloudy, and windy.
Partabgarh (Jan. 31st)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells very low. Crop prospects and health good. Prices of wheat and *mucca* stationary; gram cheaper. Weather cloudy.
Meywar (Feb. 1st)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Health and crops good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ 1st)	*Nil*	Weather colder. Smallpox in Tonk. Water low in Deoli. Prices stationary.
Jhallawar (Jan. 29th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects continue good.
Ajmere (Feb. 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather colder. Crops good. Smallpox and fever still prevalent in Merwara.
Dholepur (Jan. 30th)	*Nil*	Tanks and well drying. Health and prospects good. Prices steady.
Kerowlee („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks drying; wells decreasing. Prospects excellent. Health good. Prices average.
Ulwar (Feb. 2nd)	*Nil*	Prospects and health good. Weather occasionally cloudy.
Bikanir (Jan. 30th)	Rainfall—Slight rain in disrict on 23rd and in Nohar ·70 Loonkaransar 1·0 Bahaderan ·40 Doongargarh 3·30 Ratangurh ·30 Chooroo ·80 Sooratgarh ·25	Fever and smallpox in Ratangarh; health otherwise good. Prices stationary. Weather cold.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND) FOR 1884-85.

No. 30 I, Fort William, 4th February 1886.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, No. 1 W. I.—2, dated 8th January 1886, forwarding the above Report, and the Local Government Resolution reviewing it.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital outlay, direct and indirect, incurred up to the end of 1884-85 on works in operation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, amounted to Rs. 1,77,23,425; the interest charges of the year to Rs. 3,82,695;* and the accumulated balance of unpaid interest up to the end of the year to Rs. 52,32,084.†

2. The assessed revenue of all kinds derived from works in operation during the year amounted to Rs. 2,47,702; the maintenance charges, including indirect outlay, to Rs. 1,92,612; and the net revenue to Rs. 55,090, or 0·31 per cent., on the Capital outlay to the end of the year. Details of the revenue and working expenses are given in Statement IV C appended to this Resolution.

3. In the following statement the areas irrigated, gross revenue assessed, and the maintenance charges of 1884-85 are compared with the average of the five preceding years:—

Year.	Acres irrigated.	Assessed revenue, direct and indirect.	Working expenses.	Net assessed revenue.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of 5 years 1879-80 to 1883-84 .	29,502	2,39,293	1,53,790	85,503
1884-85	39,655	2,47,702	1,92,612	55,090

The irrigated area of 1884-85 is 6,693 acres in excess of that of the previous year 1883-84, the increase being due to the recent reduction in water-rates which explains also the comparatively slight increase in revenue.

4. The tendency of maintenance charges to increase still continues at a rate considerably in excess of the rate at which the revenue has increased. Taking the figures of assessed revenue and of working expenses given in para. 4 of the Chief Engineer's review, we see that the percentage of working expenses has risen from 69·51 per cent. of the revenue in 1879-80 to 77·76 per cent. in 1884-85. The Government of India would again impress on the Local Government

Year.	Assessed revenue.	Working expenses.	Percentage of maintenance charges on revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80 . .	1,79,839	1,25,015	69·51
1880-81 . .	2,07,494	1,47,995	71·32
1881-82 . .	2,12,313	1,58 982	74·88
1882-83 . .	2,48,714	1,66,870	67·09
1883-84 . .	2,44,247	1,70,089	69·64
1884-85 . .	2,47,702	1,92,612	77·76

* This represents interest charges on Capital outlay on Productive Public Works only, interest on other works not being calculated under the existing rules.

† Interest on Capital outlay on Productive Public Works only has been taken into consideration.

the necessity of reducing the maintenance charges of these works. When the working expenses of the Hathmati Canal amount to 315 per cent., of the Lakh Canal to 366 per cent., and of the Ashti Tank to 500 per cent., of the gross revenue from all sources* the value to Government of such works appears somewhat doubtful.

* See Statement No. II E, appended to the Chief Engineer's report.

5. The marginal statement compares the irrigated areas of 1884-85 with the corresponding averages of the five previous years. Excepting under Sugarcane, there has been a general increase in the areas irrigated, due, as before explained, to the late reduction in water-rates.

Crops.	Average of 5 years, 1879-80 to 1883-84.	1884-85.
	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	4,340	4,229
Rice	1,976	2,304
Millets	7,070	8,636
Wheat	5,501	9,336
Pulses	6,273	7,760
Other crops	4,342	7,102
Total	29,502	39,367*

* This is the area actually irrigated, the area assessed as irrigated being 39,655 acres.

6. The outstanding balances of uncollected revenue still bear a very high proportion to the demands, amounting to Rs. 56,661 out of a total demand of Rs. 3,07,957, or 18·4 per cent.

7. The revenue and working expenses of the "Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept" are compared in the following statement for 1884-85 and the two previous years :—

YEAR.	Gross revenue from all sources.	Maintenance charges of all kinds.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	4,45,843	2,45,530	2,00,313
1883-84	4,97,827	2,04,841	2,92,986
1884-85	5,08,037	2,49,460	2,58,577

8. The Report for the year under review has been submitted in a very satisfactory form, having been much condensed, while at the same time all necessary information has been given, either in the general remarks or summarised reports on the several works, or the various tabular statements.

In future Revenue Reports, Statement F (at page xix of Report) may be substituted for Statement I B, appearing under that heading, and Statement G may be discontinued, column 3 of Statement III C being sub-divided into 2 sub-heads of "Rabi," "Kharif."

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information and guidance, and that copies of the Report and of the Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, in the Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Foreign Department, for communication to the Resident at Mysore and the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Resolution and the Resolution by the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

H. A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Appendix to P. W. Dept. Resolution No. 30 I. of 1886.

IV C.

Statement showing the financial results of Irrigation Works in Deccan and Gujarát for the year ended 1884-85, based on assessment of the year.

Principal results and operations for the year ended 31st March 1885.

Irrigation Works.	Capital outlay (direct and indirect) to end of year.	Revenue assessed during the year. Direct assessed revenue. Occupier's rate.	Owner's rate.	Plantations.	Water-power.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Indirect revenue. Land revenue due to operation of canal.	Grand Total.	Working Expenses, direct and indirect.	Net assessed revenue of the year.	Percentage on Capital outlay to end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Public Works.													
Háthmati Canal	5,18,287	2,031	...	418	...	...	1	2,450	...	2,450	7,728	−5,278	−1·02
Lower Panjhra River Works	4,30,880	12,644	...	230	...	...	67	12,941	4,864	17,805	16,833	6,972	1·62
Kádva River Works	6,16,115	4,442	...	47	...	...	262	4,751	594	5,345	6,247	−902	−·15
Pravara River Works—Lakh Canal	3,62,594	649	...	47	...	...	...	696	...	696	2,546	−1,850	−·51
Mutha Canals	60,12,608	52,551	...	792	...	...	76,574	1,29,917	...	1,29,917	74,328	55,589	·92
Ekruk Tank	13,29,890	7,322	...	3,800	...	...	4,185	15,307	...	15,307	18,195	−2,888	−·22
Krishna Canal	8,29,075	24,661	...	1,890	...	...	344	26,895	...	26,895	14,240	12,655	1·53
Total Productive Public Works	1,00,99,449	1,04,300	...	7,224	...	...	81,433	1,92,957	5,458	1,98,415	1,34,117	64,298	·64
Ordinary Irrigation Works.													
Khári Cut	1,37,673	2,342	...	390	...	...	...	2,732	...	2,732	3,380	−648	−·47
Hartála Tank	67,470	2,737	...	55	...	...	42	2,834	...	2,834	550	2,284	3·39
Jámda Canals	10,19,176	5,049	...	130	...	...	98	5,277	...	5,277	10,324	−5,047	−·50
Mhasva Tank	1,38,203	758	...	44	...	...	15	817	...	817	1,050	−233	−·17
Pravara River Works—Ojhar Canal	3,13,976	3,408	...	3	...	...	123	3,534	76	3,610	5,078	−1,468	−·47
Bhátodi Tank	3,76,394	3,352	...	38	...	...	553	3,943	146	4,089	2,502	1,5 7	·42
Mátoba do.	1,97,245	3,879	...	71	...	...	...	3,950	...	3,950	2,350	1,600	·81
Kásurdi do.	45,590	75	...	6	...	...	124	205	...	205	325	−120	−·26
Shirsuphal do.	1,98,292	2,055	...	83	...	...	...	2,138	...	2,138	2,345	−207	−·10
Bhadalwádi do.	2,08,019	1,219	...	35	...	...	...	1,254	...	1,254	1,629	−375	−·18
Koregaon do.	24,692	64	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	64	19	45	·18
Ashti do.	7,87,498	1,169	...	33	...	...	1	1,203	...	1,203	6,030	−4,827	−·61
Revári Canal	51,180	2,807	...	49	...	...	...	2,856	...	2,856	2,157	699	1·37
Yerla River Irrigation Works	6,28,225	3,296	...	422	...	...	4	3,722	...	3,722	5,374	−1,652	−·26
Upper Mán River Works	3,70,191	2,048	...	93	...	...	4	2,145	...	2,145	2,051	94	·03
Chikhli Canal	57,442	1,054	...	31	...	...	...	1,085	...	1,085	1,166	−81	−·14
Maini Tank	3,55,691	3,241	...	24	...	...	3	3,268	...	3,268	3,718	−450	−·13
Muchkundi Tank	1,53,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	−420	−·27
Gadikeri Tank	9,279	1,589	...	...	...	...	...	1,589	1,866	3,455	455	3,000	32·33
Dambal Tank	62,706	247	...	20	...	...	...	267	666	933	513	420	·67
Kalála Canal	62,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medleri Tank	74,769	95	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	95	150	−55	−·07
Nilgund do.	8,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madag do.	1,67,100	1,503	...	51	...	...	...	1,554	...	1,554	2,805	−1,251	−·75
Assundi do.	60,506	64	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	64	128	−64	−·11
Mavinkop do.	30,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	856	856	175	681	−2·21
Total Ordinary Irrigation Works	55,77,405	42,051	...	1,578	...	...	967	44,596	3,610	48,206	54,694	−6,488	−·12
Protective Irrigation Works.													
Mhasvad Tank	16,52,601	...	...	...	...	...	1,076	1,076	...	1,076	1,721	−645	−·04
Gokák Canal, 1st Section	3,93,970	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	2,080	−2,075	−·53
Total, Protective Irrigation Works	20,46,571	...	...	5	...	...	1,076	1,081	...	1,081	3,801	−2,720	−·13
Grand Total	1,77,23,425	1,46,351	...	8,807	...	...	83,476	2,38,634	9,068	2,47,702	1,92,612	55,090	·31

II E.

Statement showing incidence of Working Expenses and Assessed Water Revenue on Canals in the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind during 1884-85.

Name of Work.	Average discharge of the year at Canal head in Cubic Feet per Second.	Water-rate assessed, 1884-85. Occupiers'.	Owners'.	Total Direct.	Indirect.	Total of Direct and Indirect.	Gross assessed Revenue from all sources.	Working Expenses Direct and Indirect.	Acres irrigated during year 1884-85.	Working Expenses. Per cent. on Gross Revenue.	Per Acre irrigated.	Per Cubic Foot per Second of discharge at Canal head.	Occupier's Rate. Per Acre irrigated.	Per Cubic Foot per Second of discharge at Canal head.	Total Water-rate, Direct and Indirect. Per Acre irrigated.	Per Cubic Foot per Second of discharge at Canal head.	Remarks.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.							
Productive Public Works.																	
Háthmati Canal	46	2,031	...	2,031	...	2,031	2,450	7,728	1,268	315	6·09	168	1·60	44	1·60	44	
Lower Pánjhara River Works	...	12,644	...	12,844	4,864	17,508	17,805	10,996	2,695	62	4·08	...	4·69	...	6·49	...	
Kádva River Works — Pálkhed Canal	12·09	3,277	...	3,277	594	3,871	4,180	4,716	1,108	113	4·25	390	2·96	271	3·49	320	
Kádva River Works — Wadáli do.	4·96	450	...	450	...	450	450	969	201	215	4·82	195	2·24	91	2·24	91	
Kádva River Works — Ojhar Támbat do.	1·36	715	...	715	...	715	715	562	242	78	2·32	413	2·95	526	2·95	526	
Pravara River Works—Lákh Canal	19·82	649	...	649	...	649	696	2,546	302	366	8·43	128	2·15	32	2·15	32	
Mutha Canals	129·62	52,551	...	52,551	...	52,551	1,29,917	74,342	9,418	57	7·89	573	5·58	405	5·58	405	
Ekruk Tank	34·33	7,322	...	7,322	...	7,322	15,307	18,195	3,100	119	5·87	530	2·36	213	2·36	213	
Krishna Canal	46·25	24,661	...	24,661	...	24,661	26,895	14,243	3,275	53	4·34	308	7·53	533	7·53	533	
Total	...	1,04,300	...	1,04,300	5,458	1,09,758	1,98,415	1,34,297	21,609	68	6·21	...	4·82	...	5·08	...	
Irrigation and Navigation Works.																	
Khári Cut	...	2,342	...	2,342	...	2,342	2,732	3,380	483	124	7·00	...	4·85	...	4·85	...	
Hartála Tank	...	2,737	...	2,737	...	2,737	2,834	550	456	19	1·20	...	6·00	...	6·00	...	
Jámda Canals	48	5,049	...	5,049	...	5,049	5,277	10,324	2,093	195	4·93	215	2·41	105	2·41	105	
Mhaswa Tank	...	758	...	758	...	758	817	1,137	374	139	3·04	...	2·02	...	2·03	.	
Pravara River Works (Ojhar Canal)	29·69	3,408	...	3,408	76	3,484	3,610	5,078	1,647	140	3·08	171	2·07	115	2·11	117	
Bhátodi Tank	5·81	3,352	...	3,352	146	3,498	4,089	2,502	1,295	61	1·93	431	2·59	577	2·70	602	
Mátoba Tank	6·55	3,879	...	3,879	...	3,879	3,950	2,365	1,200	60	1·97	361	3·23	592	3·23	592	
Kásurdi do.	...	75	...	75	...	75	205	325	85	158	3·82	...	0·88	...	0·88	...	
Shirsuphal Tank	5·72	2,055	...	2,055	...	2,055	2,138	2,345	1,495	109	1·57	410	1·37	359	1·37	359	
Bhadalwádi do.	3·66	1,219	...	1,219	...	1,219	1,254	1,629	579	130	2·81	445	2·10	333	2·10	333	
Koregaon do.	...	64	...	64	...	64	64	19	31	29	0·61	...	2·06	...	2·06	...	
Ashti Tank	4·04	1,169	...	1,169	...	1,169	1,203	6,030	449	501	13·43	1,492	2·60	289	2·60	289	
Revári Canal	5·21	2,807	...	2,807	...	2,807	2,856	2,159	615	75	3·51	414	4·56	539	4·56	539	
Yerla River Irrigation	4·94	3,296	...	3,296	...	3,296	3,722	5,374	1,096	144	4·90	1,088	3·01	667	3·01	667	
Upper Mán River Works	3·42	2,048	...	2,048	...	2,048	2,145	2,051	815	95	2·52	600	2·51	599	2·51	599	
Chikhli Canal	4·99	1,054	...	1,054	...	1,054	1,085	1,166	319	107	3·65	233	3·31	211	3·31	211	
Maini Tank	4·41	3,241	...	3,241	...	3,241	3,268	3,718	1,205	114	3·08	843	2·69	735	2·69	735	
Mhaswad Tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1) 1,076	1,721	(2) 102	160	16·87	...	...	...	...	...	
Muchkundi Tank	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gokák Canal 1st Section	13·81	*	...	*	...	...	5	2,080	2,677	*	0·78	150	...	...*	...	...*	
Kalála Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dambal Tank	2·04	247	...	247	666	913	933	513	101	55	5·08	251	2·44	121	9·04	447	
Madag Tank and Canals	4·36	1,503	...	1,503	...	1,503	1,554	2,805	648	180	4·33	643	2·32	345	2·32	345	
Mavinkop Tank	...	...	...	...	856	856	856	175	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gadikeri do.	...	1,589	...	1,589	1,866	3,455	3,455	455	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medleri do.	†	95	...	95	...	95	95	150	221	158	0·68	...†	0·43	...†	0·43	...†	
Assundi do.	†	64	...	64	...	64	64	128	60	200	2·13	...†	1·00	...†	1·00	...†	
Total	...	42,051	...	42,051	3,610	45,661	49,287	58,599	18,046	119	3·24	...	2·33	...	2·53	...	
Grand Total	...	1,46,351	...	1,46,351	9,068	1,55,419	2,47,702	‡1,92,896	39,655	78	4·87	...	3·69	...	3·92	...	

(1) The revenue is on account of rent of land let for cultivation.
(2) Irrigation was practised on leakage channel.
* Free grants.

† No data to furnish this information.

‡ Includes Rs. 284 on account of refunds of revenue.

Enclosure to P. W. D. Resolution No. 30 I. of 1886.

No. 1 W. I.—2, dated 8th January 1886.

RESOLUTION,—By the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 3547, dated 5th December 1885.

Forwards the Irrigation Revenue Report of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, for the year 1884-85, and offers the following explanation to account for the report not being ready for submission by the fixed date:—

"The main body of the Report was ready in September, but great difficulty was experienced in getting the new statements properly prepared, and frequent references to the various Executive Engineers were necessary before they could be considered satisfactory. The Administrative Accounts were received from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts on 14th and 19th September and 10th October 1885, and such of the statements as had to be prepared by him were received on 14th October 1885. On the receipt of all the documents, Part I of the Report was forwarded to the Press on 23rd October 1885, and Part II followed on 4th November 1885, the delay in its preparation being due, as explained by the Examiner, to certain information being awaited from the Deputy Collector of Surat, without which the Revenue accounts of the 2nd class irrigation works could not be completed. These documents were received in this office on the 28th October 1885. From this, I trust, it will be seen that such delay as has occurred was quite unavoidable.'

RESOLUTION.—The Report under review contains a series of statements prepared in accordance with recent orders of the Government of India concerning the adoption of uniform statistical statements to accompany the Revenue Reports from all Local Governments and Administrations. The completeness of the information contained in these statements has allowed of curtailment of the divisional reports, and as a consequence the bulk of the Report been much reduced. There has been some delay in the submission of the report, but the Chief Engineer for Irrigation offers a satisfactory explanation to account for it. It is hoped, however, that next year endeavour will be made to submit the Report earlier, as the divisional officers will, after this year's experience, be better acquainted with the requirements of the new statements, and less delay should occur in securing the necessary information for their preparation.

2. The number of works in operation was increased during the year under review by the addition of three, which were opened for irrigation in the Belgaum and Dhárwár Division. The total number of works is now 32.

3. The total Capital outlay during the year has been Rs. 11,09,660, bringing the total Capital outlay to the end of the year to Rs. 2,09,64,546.

4. The area irrigated was 39,655 acres—an increase of 6,693 acres over last year. This increase appears almost entirely in cereals and is most marked in, 'jowári'—a result which is attributed to the recent reduction in rates.

5. The gross revenue realized from all sources during the year was Rs. 2,60,080, of which Rs. 2,51,012 were from direct receipts, and Rs. 9,068 from indirect receipts.

6. Working expenses rose from Rs. 1,70,089 in 1883-84 to Rs. 1,92,612 in 1884-85. The total charges in the Public Works Department were Rs. 1,74,737; deducting from this the sum of Rs. 31,958, the cost of maintenance of the Poona water-supply, the balance for irrigation was Rs. 1,42,779, which gives a rate of Rs. 3·60 per acre, as compared with Rs. 3·80 in 1883-84 and Rs. 4·37 in 1882-83. The net revenue for the year, after deducting working expenses and neglecting the amount formerly entered in the accounts as saving to Government from the supply of Mutha Canal water to the station and cantonment of Poona, was Rs. 55,090, or 0·31 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

7. The gross area under command of all the works is 744,489 acres, and the net irrigable area at present is 276,995 acres; of the latter only 39,655 acres were actually irrigated during the year, which shows a percentage of 14·3.

8. Statements G and H, attached to the Report, show the actual outstandings and the financial operations of the year as determined by the water-rate assessments. The preparation of these statements was ordered by Government in order to prevent mistakes concerning the outstandings which formerly included the rabi assessments not in reality due for collection until the following year. From Statement G it appears that Rs. 42,495 were outstanding on account of water-rates, and the total outstanding from all sources of revenue was Rs. 56,661. The total amount returned for realization on all works up to date being Rs. 13,17,374, the latter amount represents 4·30 per cent. as compared with 4·9 per cent. in 1883-84 and 8·7 per cent. in 1882-83.

9. Part II of the Report shows that the gross revenue from all works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept amounted to Rs. 5,08,037, and the working expenses to Rs. 2,49,460, showing a net revenue of Rs. 2,58,577. The total net revenue from all works in operation (Part I + Part II) is thus Rs. 3,13,667.

10. The total area irrigated was 140,635 acres as compared with 138,468 in the previous year. The average water-rate is thus Rs. 3·59 and the cost of maintenance Rs. 1·77 per acre irrigated.

11. Copies of the Report and of this Resolution should, as usual, be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XL OF 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 10th Jan. 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 10th Jan. 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 9th Jan. 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 9th Jan. 1886. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 10th Jan. 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 10th Jan. 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 9th Jan. 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 9th Jan. 1886. Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
th Jan. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	95,342	161	680	1,02,921	151	38,90,753	169	42,75,011	173	3,84,258	...
th ditto	Madras	861	1,68,313	196	861	1,31,132	152	55,13,064	158	58,56,730	168	3,43,666	...
th ditto	South Indian	654	74,885	114	654	80,017	122	32,95,854	124	35,10,626	132	2,14,772	...
rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,20,189	479	1,504	7,81,814	520	2,54,27,093	415	2,66,76,959	437	12,49,866	...
th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,38,365	517	461	2,47,000	536	92,31,928	491	98,54,867	527	6,22,939	...
	TOTAL	4,074	12,97,094	318	4,160	13,42,884	323	4,73,58,692	289	5,01,74,193	302	28,15,501	...
	State.												
rd Jan. 1886	East Indian	1,509	8,17,063	541	1,515	9,69,324	640	3,21,53,022	523	3,58,24,008	583	36,70,986	...
th ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	87,914	377	233	83,090	357	43,85,897	464	34,51,389	365	...	9,34,508
rd ditto	Nalhati	27	1,131	42	27	1,447	54	59,733	55	59,554	55	...	179
th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	37,919	152	249	53,247	214	17,33,469	172	17,31,768	171	...	1,701
th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,606	70	37	2,089	56	1,13,929	76	96,544	64	...	17,385
rd ditto	Tirhoot	226	20,091	89	226	22,866	101	9,59,160	115	9,66,418	106	7,258	...
rd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,835	155	57	9,937	174	4,06,154	175	3,80,453	165	...	25,701
th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	19,911	80	253	17,222	68	7,43,078	74	6,87,091	68	...	55,987
rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	924	77	12	742	62	36,431	75	35,388	73	...	1,043
rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,411	2,89,920	205	1,411	3,20,000	226	1,01,42,847	193	1,24,37,491	217	22,94,644	...
th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	19,041	423	45	29,482	655	4,78,648	261	4,44,320	243	...	34,328
th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	29,958	201	149	35,484	238	9,29,272	153	9,57,561	158	28,289	...
th ditto	British Burma	254	30,507	120	327	46,200	141	14,78,569	153	14,02,104	114	...	76,465
rd ditto	Sindia	75	9,984	133	75	7,162	95	2,79,548	92	2,73,709	90	...	5,839
th ditto	North-Western	1,803	3,50,154	194	1,803	4,03,225	224	1,69,42,101	230	2,20,55,192	305	51,13,091	...
th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	4,376	66	66	5,137	78	1,68,452	67	2,26,494	85	58,042	...
th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,042	29	36	2,239	62	(b)10,479	20	58,194	41	47,715	...
th ditto	Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	10	1,849	185	86	2,361 (d)	27	(c)1,849	185	76,599	36	74,750	...
th Dec. 1885	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(e)27,447	29	27,447	...
	TOTAL	4,939	9,16,162	185	5,092	10,41,930	205	3,88,69,616	201	4,53,67,716	221	64,98,100	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,522	30,30,319	288	10,767	33,54,138	312	11,83,81,330	282	13,13,65,917	303	1,29,84,587	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,22,49,108	148	7,15,93,441	164	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,61,32,222	134	5,97,72,476	139	36,40,254	...
	Assisted Companies.												
th Jan. 1886	Bengal Central	126	8,384	67	126	11,456	91	3,97,460	78	4,04,508	79	7,048	...
th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	2,116	32	67	3,628	54	(b)39,566	41	1,84,761	68	1,45,195	...
th ditto	Assam	70	3,608	51	78	5,457	70	1,73,891	63	2,04,487	64	30,596	...
rd ditto	Southern Mahratta	214	9,589	45	315	17,326	55	2,26,045	39	7,51,955	66	5,25,910	...
th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	75	2,015	27	303	28,397	94	(f)71,448	25	10,15,670	83	9,44,222	...
rd ditto	Tarakessur	22	4,758	216	22	4,394	200	(g)6,797	216	1,90,196	213	1,83,399	...
	TOTAL	574	30,470	53	911	70,658	78	9,15,207	52	27,51,577	77	18,36,370	..
	Native States.												
th Jan. 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	17,952	93	193	15,107	78	8,70,476	111	7,13,913	91	...	1,56,563
rd ditto	Jodhpore	44	1,815	41	64	3,520	55	50,501	33	1,34,216	52	83,715	...
th ditto	Nizam's	121	13,731	113	121	16,751	138	7,51,307	153	8,87,901	181	1,36,594	...
th ditto	Mysore	140	7,146	51	140	6,576	47	2,95,260	65	3,42,730	60	47,470	...
th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	646	40	16	1,384	87	(h)6,039	37	37,194	57	31,155	...
	TOTAL	514	41,290	80	534	43,338	81	19,73,583	101	21,15,954	97	1,42,371	...

NOTE.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(a) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(b) Total receipts from 12th October 1884 to 10th January 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 4th to 10th January 1885.
(d) Return not received.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th December 1885.
(f) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 10th January 1885.
(g) Total receipts from 1st to 10th January 1885.
(h) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 10th January 1885.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 4th February 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 7.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 29th January, 1886.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., R.A.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. E. Hughes, R.A.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble R. Steel.
The Hon'ble Amir-ud-dowlah Saeed-ul-mulk Rajah Mohamed Ameer Hosan Khán Bahádur Mumtaz Jung.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

LICENSE-TAX AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir A. COLVIN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture be taken into consideration. He said :—

"The Report of the Select Committee has been for a week before the public, and I observe from the comments in the newspapers and elsewhere that the provisions of the Bill as now modified have been generally taken into consideration. The Report enters fully into the modifications proposed by the Committee, and it is, I think, unnecessary that I should take up the time of the Council without sufficient reason, by going over ground which has already been thoroughly traversed in the Report. I will therefore now limit myself to drawing attention briefly to the principal points in which the Committee has modified the provisions of the Bill. First, in the third clause of section 5 we have provided an exemption with regard to the houses of persons occupied in the pursuit of agriculture, so that houses actually in the occupation of landholders or agriculturists in connection with the land which they hold or cultivate, and which is necessary to them in the exercise of their calling, will not be liable to the tax. Secondly, we have exempted any portion, not exceeding one-sixth, of the income of a person liable to the tax, when such portion of his income is devoted to the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or an insurance upon his life, following in this respect the practice in England. The provision making a distinction between the assessable minimum amount of incomes from official salaries and other incomes has also, in deference to the views of the Select Committee, been struck out. There appeared to the Government, as originally advised, sufficient reason for making this distinction, but in view of the general disapproval which has been expressed regarding it, it was thought unwise to retain the provision in the face of the opposition it was likely to meet with. We have also omitted the provision requiring that private employers shall deduct the tax from the salaries paid to their employés. We found that great objection was taken to this provision by the mercantile community and other classes of employers, who represented that there would be considerable difficulty in practice in carrying it out, and that it would impose upon them much annoyance and inconvenience, while at the same time they expressed their perfect willingness to submit lists of their employés and of the salaries paid to them, so as to facilitate as much as possible the assessments of their incomes. Here, again, we were able, while retaining an option in the matter, where it could be worked by mutual agreement, to meet the wishes of the Select Committee. With regard to the taxation of shipping companies, it was represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Steel that the carrying out of that provision of the Bill was impracticable, that it never had worked in practice, and that its retention would only lead to a great deal of annoyance without any good result. We assured ourselves that it never had worked, that we had on previous occasions got nothing from it, and we satisfied ourselves of the force of the objections raised as to its impracticability. We felt ourselves the more bound to give our respectful attention to the objections and remonstrances urged on us in this respect, inasmuch as they came from a quarter whence great support and assistance had been afforded us, so that we could rest fully assured that the criticism was made in no captious or idle spirit. Our hon'ble colleague Mr. Steel, speaking on behalf of the community whom he represents, advised us that while they were anxious to support the measure now before us as a whole, on this particular point we were, they thought, in error; and that were the section retained in the Bill great annoyance would probably be caused to shipping agents without any prospect whatever of advantage to the Government. We have accordingly altered the draft Bill to obviate this objection. The only other provision to which I consider it necessary to draw the attention of the Council is that which relates to appeals from assessments made under the Act. Under the original draft of the Bill no appeal was allowed from any assessment, but the Commissioner of the division might at his discretion entertain an appeal in any case in which he thought fit to do so. But it was pointed out to us that, with regard

to assessments upon the larger incomes, it would certainly prove inconvenient not to allow an appeal; it was admitted that in the smaller assessments an unlimited right of appeal was objectionable, because experience had proved it to be of no practical utility; but in the case of the larger incomes it was represented that appeals must, from the nature of the case, be comparatively few, while, on the other hand, there could be brought before the appellate authority, in such cases, materials and data in support of the appeal which were not possible in the case of assessments for the less important amounts. As the main object in originally drafting the Bill had been to prevent the accumulation of a large mass of appeals against small assessments, submitted rather *pro formâ* than because the appellant was in a position to urge anything in the form of proof, or the appellate authority in a position to exercise a sounder judgment than the officer assessing, we were prepared to meet the objection urged on us by enacting that an appeal should be allowed on the larger assessments, while, in regard to other assessments, we retained the provisions of the License-tax Acts, which have been found to work satisfactorily. We have accordingly modified the provision so as to admit of the revision upon appeal of assessments amounting to Rs. 250 and upwards. I think these remarks will suffice to draw attention to the points of main importance in the Bill as it has been amended by the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. STEEL said:—"I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing the obligations which are due to the hon'ble member in charge of this Bill for the fair and reasonable spirit in which he has carried it through the Select Committee. Some of its provisions were of a nature which might have occasioned much irritation if the objections to them had been met in a less conciliatory manner. The hon'ble member has described the changes which have been made in the Bill. The special exemption of Government servants with salaries under Rs. 100 per month would have caused jealousy and offence; and, as it appeared to be supported by no sufficient reason, its excision has been a great improvement to the Bill. The Committee have been able to make another change in the Bill which is of considerable importance as satisfying objections from all parts of India. I mean the exclusion of those clauses which were designed to bring under the operation of the Bill shipping owned elsewhere than in British India but trading between foreign countries and Indian ports. The original clauses of the Bill were strenuously opposed by the agents who have charge of such shipping in India. They pointed out the impossibility that any one in India could ascertain or fairly assess the profits made by such shipping; that even the owner in England or elsewhere could make no proper return of the share of his profits liable to taxation, much less the agent in India; that the clauses, if applicable at all, must apply to any vessel touching at an Indian port; that the clause which enabled a Collector to call upon an agent for information which he could not possess was unfair and oppressive. These arguments had due weight with the Committee, who further satisfied themselves that similar clauses in former Acts had been absolutely inoperative and produced no revenue. Under these circumstances the concession made by the Committee has cost nothing to the revenue, while it has relieved ship-agents from the apprehension that some zealous Collector might endeavour to fasten upon them an onerous obligation impossible to be fulfilled. The Hon'ble Mr. Mukerji has given notice of his intention to propose that the duration of the Bill shall be limited to one year. I will not anticipate his remarks, but I will take this opportunity to say that, whatever be the result of his amendment, the payers of income-tax will now fairly claim that under the present Bill they will contribute at least their full share; and, when any remission of taxation is possible, they will expect that their case shall be considered on its merits along with all other claims for relief which may be put forward."

The Hon'ble PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"I only wish to refer to one point, and that is section 29. It will be seen that, unless otherwise provided by the rules to be framed by the Act, the tax will be collected in one instalment for the whole year from all persons except those holding salaried

offices under Government or in private employment. I think it will be more equitable to collect the tax by quarterly instalments."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"I have noted, in the remarks which I have appended to the Report of the Select Committee, the subjects upon which I differ from the majority of my colleagues and on which I now wish slightly to touch with the permission of Your Lordship. I think the machinery of the Act, so far as it could be improved,—and this I speak from my experience of the first Income-tax Act, in the working of which I had the honour to be associated,—has been improved by the Select Committee, guided by the Hon'ble the Financial Member. But when I have said that, I think I have said nearly all that I can say in favour of the present measure. I had wished that the way had been seen to confine its operation to one or two years, and this on grounds already indicated in the remarks which I submitted to the Council on the first occasion; because, if that had been done, the measure would have been received with greater satisfaction by the people, and I should not have said much on this occasion. I think the remarks which were submitted to the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope raised issues which were very wide, and with some of which I do not propose to deal at this stage. In my speech on the last occasion I simply took for granted the necessity of some new tax as pleaded by the Hon'ble the Financial Minister. I think the country is quite ready to meet his views so far. If the money is wanted for one year or two years, there is the Bill. But beyond that, if you seek to make this a permanent Bill, I say it would be going in the teeth of the past history of the country. I think the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Steel are just in regard to all measures of direct taxation like that now before us. Some Native Chief may have tried to introduce taxation like this; but for all that I do say that it is unsuited to the country. Past history is against it, and I should not like to see the introduction of such a tax as this, because it will introduce two currents of economic life amongst the vast populations of India, and which ought not to exist; and whatever may be the reason for bringing other races and other classes of people under such measures of taxation, I think the Government of India should prefer those broader lines of financial policy on which I hope the Financial Member will always base his work; and I therefore think it will be better to limit the duration of this tax to the necessities of the occasion and not make it a part of the permanent resources of the empire. The allusion which the Hon'ble Mr. Hope made to the opinion of Mr. Gladstone is, I am sorry to say, not quite pertinent, because it did not refer to the duration of the tax; for, after reference to the volumes of Hansard's Debates, hon'ble members will see that it referred to what may be called the cutting up bit by bit of the scheme or a sort of tinkering of an Income-tax Bill. He did not wish it to be tinkered from time to time, but either to be taken as a whole, or abandoned as a whole. That Mr. Gladstone was strongly opposed to such a tax may be gathered from his condemnation of its character; for he expressed in very clear and decided terms his verdict on that occasion, and further he limited the duration of the tax to only seven definite years. The circumstances and the revenue-systems of England and of India are very different—I may say entirely different. The main sources of our revenue are the land and opium. Into the rest I have no time to go. We had *a* house-tax, and it has been abolished. The Government of India has wisely remitted a very large number of annoying taxes since 1839 and 1844, and imposed others in their places; and I am quite sure that it can rest its action on its broad and equitable foundations; for, at any moment, when the necessity arises, all classes of the people will cheerfully submit to be taxed to the utmost. There is only one point on which I have to make one or two observations in this place, and that is with reference to the tax on houses. The house-tax is well known in this country, but it is not a tax on the income of the householder. I say this from my own experience and a knowledge of the past history of this country. But in order to verify my conclusions I have referred to various sources of information during the last week, with reference to the house-

tax in British India and some of the principal Native States throughout the country, and I am satisfied that it is a house-tax and nothing more. It is a tax rather on the value of sites, and the incidence of the tax varies in some States like Kolhapur, in the Southern Marátha country, from two annas to five rupees. We were referred to the capitation-tax in Burma. It existed in two towns in 1852, and was abolished by our Government, which enacted a revenue-tax instead and limited it in a careful manner by regulating it according to the size of the site. I do not think therefore—and I say it with very great respect—that we ought to fall back now on the policy of an obsolete Native Prince cited to us as a model by which to guide our measures of taxation. We proceed on entirely different principles. The resources from which we derive our revenue can be examined in the broad light of day by the criticisms of an enlightened public, and I do not think the Government of British India has anything to fear if it follows the broad lines of a definite policy in such matters. I have differed in one or two things from the Hon'ble the Financial Member. I think that on the whole, for an emergency like this, we have struck out a pretty good rough and ready machinery, and I am only sorry that he should not be able to see his way to make this present Bill a limited one—I mean limited in its duration—and perhaps see his way to abolish it altogether."

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN said:—"I am extremely glad to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Steel that the efforts of the official members of the Government in Select Committee to meet and conciliate the objections brought forward by himself and his colleagues have met with satisfaction. I think it is also due to them to say that in passing this Bill through Select Committee our own proposals have been met by our colleagues in a similar spirit, and that we have derived from their suggestions the greatest assistance and support. I may, perhaps, be allowed to go further and say that the generous support accorded to the Government in a matter of so delicate a nature, in a burning question of this kind which in former days was the subject of prolonged and bitter controversy, has been to us matter of deep satisfaction; and that the burden laid on me (for no man in my position can propose to increase taxation otherwise than with great reluctance) was greatly lightened when I found that those whom we were compelled to call to our assistance acknowledged the propriety of what we did, and gave us their ungrudging support and assistance in carrying out the measure which we placed before them. Both in the community represented by my hon'ble friend Mr. Steel and in the Native communities represented by my hon'ble friends Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji and the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Mandlik, I think that it is only right that I should say that our proposals seem to me to have met with a degree of fair and unbiassed consideration which to me has been extremely gratifying. On a point of this sort it is inevitable that differences of opinion must be held and expressed; every man will form his own judgment, and the judgments of many will differ; but the balance of opinion, as far as I have been able to learn, is that the Government is justified in what it has proposed, that the mode in which the measure before us is to be carried out is open to the minimum of objection which can be brought against a measure of this kind, and that our critics, many of whom are called upon in their own persons to contribute, will do so loyally and willingly, if not gladly. With regard to the duration of the tax, the Hon'ble Mr. Steel has put the case in an extremely fair way, namely, that if the Government finds itself in a position to make remissions of revenue hereafter, the question of the income-tax should be put on the same footing and receive the same consideration as any other question of remission of revenue. I quite accept that understanding, and endorse it. With regard to what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik on this point, however, and further as to the propriety of taxing house-property, I will reserve my remarks until the amendments on the point, of which notice has been given by the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji, are brought forward; but, with regard to section 29, I would point out that the section provides that the tax shall be payable at the time appointed in that behalf in or under this Act, leaving a discretion to the Government in framing the rules to prescribe in what instalments the tax shall be collected, and I may

assure my hon'ble friend that this is one of the points which, on framing the rules, will receive the careful attention of the Government."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said :—" I had not intended to trouble the Council with any remarks on this occasion, but am obliged to do so as my hon'ble friend Rao Saheb Mandlik has thought fit to refer to what I said on our former discussion as to the propriety of making the tax a permanent one. I regret that the aphorism that 'two of a trade can never agree' should receive a fresh illustration in the fact that the hon'ble member and myself, who both of us, in one sense or another, may be taken to be representatives of the Western Presidency, are at issue on some points relating to the legislation before us. The hon'ble member has been so good as to consider that my reference to Mr. Gladstone was not pertinent, because Mr. Gladstone, in the very debate from which I quoted his remarks, ended by advocating the duration of the tax for seven years only. I need scarcely say that, in a matter of that kind, I should be the last to pick out a particular sentence or particular view of any great statesman without considering his opinion as a whole. But I think it will be sufficient on the present occasion to say that, although Mr. Gladstone on that occasion advocated the passing of that measure for only seven years, just as Mr. Wilson in this Council advocated its operation for only five years when he first brought an income-tax into the financial system of the country, Mr. Gladstone has now found, by the operation of experience, that the expectation that the income-tax would be a temporary measure has been delusive; and therefore, in advocating the permanent incorporation of direct taxation into the financial system of this country, I may say that I am only following in the footsteps of that great financier whom my hon'ble friend and I myself both agree in respecting. Another point to which I shall briefly allude is that we cannot at the present day draw any profit from the example of what my friend called obsolete Indian Princes. I am very much surprised to hear that Indian princes are considered to be obsolete."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK begged to explain that he had said "an obsolete Indian Prince."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE continued :—" I am much obliged for the correction. But still, I am afraid that if such a remark had fallen from His Excellency the Viceroy, or from one of the Members of the Government in this Council, it might have been held to be of the very gravest political importance. I trust that it does not portend evil to the Princes of India in the event of our native friends acquiring that larger share in the government of this country which they are so anxious to obtain. To pass to a more serious vein, I may point out why I laid stress on the fact that Native Princes of the present day are at the present moment levying taxation of this particular description. We do hear on various occasions of the oppression and abuses in their revenue-systems, but as to direct taxation, though I have had considerable experience in Native States, I do not recollect a single case of the failure of their system, and it was in view of that fact I stated that their system of direct taxation was worthy of our imitation."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble PEARI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that the words "and in each subsequent year" in section 4 be omitted. He said :—" The Hon'ble the Financial Member told the Council when introducing the Bill that the proposed imposition was necessary to meet an extraordinary emergency, and that 'there was but one year to be tided over.' I fail therefore to see the necessity of giving a permanent character to a measure of taxation which, in spite of the soundness of its principle, is very unpopular in this country by reason of its attendant evils. The necessity of limiting the duration of the measure is the greater, as the announcement of Your Excellency's intention to appoint a Financial Commission has led the country to hope that several important questions connected with Indian finance would ere long be carefully sifted and satisfactorily settled. There can be no reasonable objection to a fiscal measure

which seeks to make capitalists, professional gentlemen, gentlemen in the public and private services and tradespeople contribute their fair share of the cost of the administration; but I humbly submit that it is wholly premature to declare at present that an income-tax should be levied in the proposed form and at the proposed rate for all time to come, when we have every expectation that, before the ensuing year comes to an end, the proposed Commission will have been enabled to show considerable gain by retrenchment of expenditure, by re-adjustment of Provincial contracts, and perhaps also by a revision of the import-duties. The Hon'ble the Financial Member has very clearly pointed out that, if all direct taxation were abolished, the abolition of the cesses on land should follow as a matter of simple justice. Following up that reasoning, what justification, I ask, can there be for levying a cess of more than three per cent. from the poorest cultivator in the country and exempting from all direct taxation the trader or the money-lender who earns Rs. 499 a year? The enquiries which Your Excellency purposes to institute will enable Your Excellency's Government at the end of a year to enact a more equitable measure of taxation—one which will press equally on all classes of the community, excepting such as are too poor to bear the burden of direct taxation."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"My Lord,—My remarks on this Motion will be brief. I know that I am in a very small minority, but I wish to support the Motion of my hon'ble friend, first because I have some remarks to make, but secondly and principally because it affords to me an opportunity of giving a personal explanation which otherwise, by the rules of this Council, I shall not be able to give. The Hon'ble Mr. Hope has advocated the linking together of two systems of taxation which are inconsistent with each other: the British system is entirely different from that under the Native Princes. A comparison is thus instituted between two incommensurable quantities. There are many excellent Native Princes who do not require any certificate from me. There are others whose own deeds will duly expose them if they are bad; and they will suffer. But this is not the time nor the place to discuss the merits or demerits of the revenue-systems of the Native States, and I deprecated such discussion in the few observations I submitted to his Council. That I honour Mr. Gladstone is not a new thing. About his merits all are agreed. I know he has not been able to repeal the income-tax in 1860, but the income-tax in England (so far as I have been able to verify my references in Hansard) is brought forward before the House of Commons, speaking generally, *pro formâ* (if one likes to say so); and it is annually voted upon; so that the analogy of the English practice does not help us here in the least. As regards Mr. Gladstone's opinion about the income-tax, it is decisive. He says on the same occasion as follows:—

'The public feeling of its inequality is a fact most important in itself. The inquisition it entails is a most serious disadvantage. And the frauds to which it leads are an evil which it is not possible to characterise in terms too strong.'

"With this opinion before me and with the evidence before this Council, and before the Committees of the House of Commons on Indian finance in 1871, 1872 and 1873, I take leave to say that, whilst I shall heartily support a measure which is required by the Government of India for its administration, as the Financial Member now says it is, for a limited period, I shall not be a party to support the proposal for a permanent Act on grounds which will not bear examination; and it is in this view that I said *the* antiquated Prince, and in saying so I meant no slur on him or on any Prince whatever. I am quite prepared to do as I would be done by; and I think I could not place a higher standard of examination or criticism, before this Council, of any question whatsoever."

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN said:—"The hon'ble mover of the amendment has reminded me that in the speech I made when asking for leave to introduce this Bill I said that a year had to be tided over, and he has drawn from that the inference that if the ensuing year is tided over we shall have no further financial difficulties. I think he will see, if he refers to my speech, that

when I made that statement I was speaking with special reference to the question of interference during their currency with the Provincial contracts. I had said that we had an extraordinary charge put upon us in connection with the measures for the defence of the country and the depreciation in the value of silver, part of which only would fall on us in the ensuing year. I added that in the ensuing year, for the reasons given, to touch the Provincial contracts was undesirable; but I was careful to add that the charges connected with the defence of the country would not reach their maximum in 1886-87, and that, whatever more we may hereafter require, we must in the ensuing year have about £700,000 from this tax. I was careful to say that we might hereafter want more; we should certainly not want less. I thought I had explained sufficiently that I was far from saying that our necessities would probably be limited to the term of one calendar year, but, on the contrary, that we are compelled to incur expenditure arising from difficulties more especially connected with silver, the duration of which we are not at present in a position to define, and that against those growing difficulties might be set any further increase to our revenues at the revision of the Provincial contracts, which it would be premature, for the reasons I gave, to touch at present. My hon'ble friend has proposed that the duration of the tax shall be limited to one year and not to all time to come. If, on the one hand, I have refrained from proposing that the tax should be of an age, and not for all time, on the other, I have certainly never dreamed of proposing that any tax shall be levied for all time to come—for the limitless hereafter. All that we can say, looking at the situation before us, is that on the horizon which can be covered by our eyes there does not appear that little cloud of relief to which my hon'ble friend is impatient to draw attention. Further I cannot go. There are, as is well known, very valid objections to introducing a measure of this sort for the limited term of one year. In the course of the caution which fell from the Hon'ble Mr Evans as to watching carefully the machinery for assessing the tax, amongst other things he drew attention to the necessity for regularity in the order and mode of assessment, regularity in the necessity of which we completely concur, but which can only be attained by applying the same precautions and reasonable prospect of continuity in assessing this tax as are taken in respect of other measures for raising revenue. My hon'ble friend the mover of the amendment has made a comparison between the cess of three per cent. paid by the poorest cultivator and the exemption from all taxation of the trader or money-lender who earned Rs. 499 per annum. I do not know whether in doing so it is his object to do away with this exemption, but in any case, the cultivator, I may remind him, pays his cess on his rent, not on his income. Speaking broadly, though not on that account inaccurately, I should say that the equivalent of what the cultivator pays as local rating in the form of cesses on his land is paid by the small tradesman in the form of municipal taxation or some local impost, and that in practice the one may be taken to balance the other. The man who is not assessed to the income-tax pays in either case in the form of a cess or of other local rate, or of a municipal tax. I do not think I have to say anything further with regard to this special amendment. I may repeat that our necessities are not bounded by the year immediately before us, and it is very desirable that we should do nothing to interfere with the regular and careful introduction of the Act, which will certainly be prejudiced if we were to let it be thought that it will be abandoned at the end of the year. To subject the whole community periodically to convulsion is obviously undesirable, and it is therefore objectionable to keep open the discussion and agitation as to the principles and merits of direct and indirect taxation by annually coming to this Council Chamber for the passing of a new Bill. Believing that there is no immediate probability of lightening the burden of taxation, I am strongly of opinion that on the ground of the public convenience it is undesirable to put any limitation of time to the operation of this Bill. I have only to add with reference to the allusion which has been made to the possible revision of the import-duties by the Committee which will be convened for the consideration of economies, that the proposed Committee will be a Committee to enquire into the possibility of diminishing expenditure, not of raising income; it will be a Committee to devise economies, not to advise

upon financial policy. It is to be a special Committee of enquiry into expenditure, not of finance in its larger sense: and I judge it necessary to say this here, as, from his remarks, I gather that my hon'ble friend has somewhat misinterpreted the intention of Government in nominating a Committee."

The Hon'ble PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said :—"I wish to point out that the cesses on land are in no way equivalent to the municipal taxes paid in towns. Even in rural villages the people have to pay the chaukidári-tax and other taxes which are equivalent to municipal taxes. The cesses on land are, properly speaking, direct taxes on income; and if the proposed tax is to be perpetuated it will perpetuate the existence of at least two unequal taxes in the country. What I submit is that, after the matter has been closely examined by the Commission, let there be a uniform and equitable tax throughout the country, and not different taxes affecting different classes of the community."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI also moved that for the words "five hundred" in section 5, clause (*j*), the words "one thousand" be substituted. He said :—"In moving this amendment I do not forget that, while the lowest taxable income in England is £150, the cost of living there is three times as great as it is in this country, and that a maximum of exemption fixed in this country at Rs. 500 is, therefore, a just limit according to the English standard of taxation. If I could be sure that no person whose income is less than Rs. 500 would be placed under the operation of the measure, I should have no cause of complaint. But considering the position and character of the people, considering how powerless they are to resist an unjust assessment, and how a maximum limit of Rs. 500 reduces itself in practical operation to a limit of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300, I venture to hope that this Hon'ble Council will see the necessity of raising the minimum of taxable income to Rs. 1,000. I have no data before me enabling me to inform the Council what difference the proposed amendment will make in the aggregate outturn of the measure; but if it be deemed desirable that the tax-collector should not visit the houses of those who are unable to assert their rights and who can secure just exemption from taxation only at a heavy price, and that inquisition should be avoided at any cost, I submit that the minimum limit of taxable income should be raised to Rs. 1,000."

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN said :—"In regard to this amendment I do not think it will be necessary for me to detain the Council very long. But I may recall one consideration which may tend to mitigate to some extent the apprehension, which the hon'ble member feels, that persons whose incomes are less than Rs. 500 a year may run the risk of being assessed. I may, perhaps, be allowed to point out, in passing, that the difference between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 is pretty large, and the precaution which the proposed amendment aims at is perhaps a little excessive if the object of my hon'ble friend is merely to prevent the inclusion in the registers of any person who should not be assessed at all. But, however this may be, the consideration to which I have referred will be found in the expression used by Your Lordship in the opening of these debates when it was said that what we are engaged in doing was in adding an upper storey to a building which had been already commenced. Incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 with rare exceptions have for the last eight years been assessed under the license-tax. The lower storey will remain very much as we found it. There will be some re-adjustment of the rate of assessment between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, which will be caused by certain changes and modifications we have made with the object, in the case of these incomes, of giving greater relief. But I should imagine that during the last eight years men whose incomes are between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 and who have been placed on the register will find the chance of their assessments being increased very limited; while those whose incomes are less than Rs. 500 have, it may be reasonably supposed, during the past eight years, been determined. All that we are doing with the lower storey is to open out a fresh door by which persons following certain other professions may be

admitted, but with the great mass who have already tenanted it, or with those for whom it does not profess to find accommodation, we have practically no concern. Our object, moreover, in the introduction of the present Bill is to bring in a larger income, and it would therefore need stronger reasons than that urged by my hon'ble friend to cause us to raise the assessable minimum. By doing so we should find ourselves practically cutting off at one end what we added at the other, and we should suffer proportionately. I cannot at present say precisely what the precise result would be to the yield of our proposed measure were we to adopt the amendment, but it would be considerable. I can assure my hon'ble friend, however, that so long as I have the honour to preside over the Financial Department, under whose auspices the proposed income-tax will be worked, my attention will be given to the working of the Act, so as, as far as possible, to prevent its operating with injustice or hardship on the smaller incomes, and the classes of assessees the least capable of looking after themselves, classes for whom, if he will believe me, I can assure him I have as much sympathy as my hon'ble friend himself."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI also moved that section 24 be omitted. He said:—"The income which owners of buildings in a city or village derive by letting the buildings on hire will come under assessment under Part IV of the second schedule. To this provision I have no objection. But section 24 refers only to houses which are not let on hire and which are occupied by the owners themselves. It seeks to impose a tax not on an income actually derived but on an imaginary income which could be derived if the houses were let on hire. I confess I fail to appreciate the reasoning on which this provision is based. Buildings used by their owners as dwelling-houses yield no income whatever. In the case of poor descendants of families who were once rich, they do not afford even a criterion of the means of the occupiers. A provision to tax such buildings as sources of income is wholly incomprehensible to a community among whom living in one's own house is the general rule and living in hired houses a rare exception. On the same reasoning might a demand be made for income-tax upon owners of steamboats, carriages and horses, of jewels and of other personal property capable of yielding income if let on hire. Apart, however, from the question of principle, the assessment of houses presents practical difficulties of no ordinary character. In most places there is no standard for determining the annual value of houses, and the assessments must, therefore, be most arbitrarily made. People will be subjected to no end of inquisition, hardship and harassment. The Cess Act of 1871 provided for the assessment of houses outside the limits of municipalities, but the work was found to be attended with so much difficulty to the assessor and oppression to the assessee that it was given up in despair. The amount assessed in these provinces in 1873-74 was Rs. 66,342, but it was at a cost of Rs. 66,942. In 1876 District-officers were requested to exercise their direct supervision in the work of assessment, because, observed the Bengal Government, 'left to the working of panchâyats and underlings, it may be a great oppression to the people, while the present results are anything but satisfactory.' In 1877 the Bengal Government observed in their Administration Report, 'the house-cess is not, however, suited to the circumstances of the country, and its abolition is contemplated.' When we have found it desirable to encourage thrift by exempting from taxation portions of salaries paid for securing deferred annuities, and to exempt owners of seagoing vessels by reason of the difficulty of the assessment of their profits, which are presumably enormous, and with reference to which, by the way, the Madras Chamber of Commerce, after pointing out the difficulty of assessment, claimed only allowances for losses incurred on some voyages, I fail to see the justice of bringing under the operation of the Act a description of property which yields no income to the owner and the assessment of which must necessarily be oppressive and inequitable. I submit, my Lord, that every argument bearing upon the question points to the justice and expediency of exempting from taxation all houses not let on hire."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I wish to say one word on this amend-

ment. I do not agree with the hon'ble member who has just spoken on the principle of the amendment, but there is no doubt some force in what he said in regard to the immense difficulty of assessing Hindu family dwelling-houses. So great was the difficulty felt in Calcutta that the Municipality, having found it impossible to ascertain what such houses would let for, have actually insisted on assessing the rate at a percentage on the cost of the building, seeing that they could not do it in any other way. They had been pulled up by the High Court for going beyond their powers, although there is no appeal from anything done under the Act. It will be for the Hon'ble the Financial Member to consider what instructions he should give regarding the assessment of such houses in villages for which tenants cannot be found at any price; and as to which it will be very difficult to find the value at which they may be reasonably expected to let."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"My Lord, in my dissent recorded at the foot of the Select Committee's Report, I had objected to the application of this section except to large towns. I have since made particular inquiries, and I think some of the grounds which my hon'ble friend Bábú Peári Mohan has urged are applicable even to very large towns, such as Puna for instance. There are in such towns large buildings which have cost thousands and even lákhs, and which can be had, some of them, for Rs. 30 or 40 a month. If the first cost of a building is to be taken as a measure for taxation, the new tax will be simply ruinous. Seeing that, in municipalities, taxation is already at too high a figure (something over five crores is, I believe, the total of municipal and local taxation in 1882-83), I think it is very desirable, if the Hon'ble the Financial Member can see his way to do so, to omit this clause altogether, as he has already done in the case of agricultural buildings and the houses of landholders and tenants. And seeing that house-property is already taxed in Bombay at Rs. 15-12 per cent., and under the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1876 the maximum rates amount to 21 per cent., I think it very desirable that the Financial Department should act on the principle, already recognized in this Bill, that when a man is once taxed he should not be subjected to another tax in the same capacity."

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN said:—"The section to which my hon'ble friend, the mover of the amendment, has taken objection is no new section. It has found its place in all preceding Bills of this kind, and the principle of rating which has been adopted is the principle prevailing in England, and hitherto recognised in India; so that we have in our favour every precedent, as far as I know, without exception. And in spite of what my hon'ble friend has said I can see no reason for not levying a tax upon the assumed rental of houses occupied by their owners, which appear to me as liable to assessment as incomes derived from any other form of property. If a man invests his capital in house-property, I fail to see why, though he occupy such house himself, the income which he derives, indirectly though it may appear to be, from his investment, should not be subjected to assessment. The Hon'ble Mr. Evans has taken exception to the difficulty of assessing a particular kind of house-property. That appears to me a fair point to bring home to the Government, and it will receive careful consideration in framing the rules. I have not the least doubt that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will give this point his careful consideration. But, although there may be some difficulty in working the rules, I do not think we shall be justified in adding another exemption to those already contained in the Bill. Where a rule of assessment is impracticable, and has, as in the shipping case just referred to, been proved impracticable, we may well be expected to abandon it; but a mere difficulty of working must be met, not by exemption, but by care in administration. If the difficulty alluded to by my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans is connected with the joint property of zamíndárs living upon their estates, such property is expressly exempted under the Bill, inasmuch as it is a building which the receiver of rent by reason of his connection with the land requires as a dwelling-house."

[The Hon'ble MR. EVANS—"I do not mean the dwelling-houses of zamíndárs, but of mahájans."]

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN continued:—"Then the difficulty must be provided for in the rules, and we have to thank our hon'ble colleague for having warned us of it. As to the exemption asked for, in spite of the experiences quoted by my hon'ble friend the mover, which do not refer to measures similar to that now before us, but to a local law, with the working of which I may admit I am not familiar, in spite I say of experiences which seem to me to refer to other circumstances and to be not very much to the point, in view of the experience gained from other parts of India, we should certainly not be justified in making the exemption asked for. I have never hitherto heard that in Bengal the former Income-tax Acts were worked so objectionably under this head as to demand exemption of houses occupied by their owners. From other provinces no complaints were made. It is matter, not of principle, but of practice. The ascertainment of the letting value is matter for the rules to be made under the Act, but I cannot admit that this class of houses is to be assumed, for the purposes of the proposed Act, to have no letting value at all. We have universal precedent both in England and in India in regard to the assessment of house-property; while here in India, in the hitherto working of measures of this nature, this has not been a difficulty brought to our notice as in any way demanding exemption. So far as difficulties of assessment are concerned, the objection is one which requires our attention, and in framing the rules great care will be taken to avoid the injustice and annoyance which the hon'ble member anticipates."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN then moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTHERN INDIA FERRIES ACT, 1878, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872, SECTION 265, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, be taken into consideration. He said:—"This is a Bill to amend a section of the Contract Act which has given the Courts a good deal of trouble. It relates to the winding-up of the business of a firm after the termination of the partnership. The authorities whom we have consulted are by no means in accord as to the precise form which the amendment should assume, but the Select Committee came to the conclusion that there are practically only two alternatives—either to repeal the section altogether as out of place in an Act which professes to deal with substantive law and not with procedure, or to recast it in such a way as to bring it into conformity with one of the forms of plaint in the Civil Procedure Code. We have preferred the latter alternative as less likely to cause misconception than mere repeal."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MIRZAPUR STONE MAHÁL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare and amend the law relating to the Stone Mahál in the District of Mirzapur in the North-Western Provinces be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN SECURITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Government Securities. He said:—"In the Report submitted in October last by the Select Committee on the Bill which became Act XIX of 1885, it was stated that the question of applying the rule of survivorship to Government securities issued after as well as before the first day of April, 1886, would be further considered during the Calcutta session. The question has now been fully discussed, and the Government of India has decided to propose the maintenance of the rule of survivorship which has hitherto obtained. Effect will be given to this decision by the repeal of the words in section 3, sub-section (*1*), Act XIX of 1885, which restrict the operation of that section to Government securities issued before the first day of April, 1886.

"By sections 4 and 5 it is proposed to introduce into the law relating to Government securities provisions enabling holders for the time being of public offices to hold those securities, and prohibiting the making of indorsements on allonges annexed to them.

"Section 4 of the Bill, in providing that Government securities may be made and indorsed payable to the holder for the time being of an office, follows the English Bills of Exchange Act, and will put an end to the public inconvenience which is caused by the present uncertainty as to the state of the law in India.

"As regards section 5, the risk of fraud which attends the practice of writing indorsements upon allonges is held to justify the prohibition of annexing them to instruments which, like Government securities, are readily renewable.

"The last section of the Bill merely empowers the Governor General in Council to make authoritative rules for the maintenance of existing practice with respect to the record and acknowledgment of payment of interest and to the renewal of securities which have become covered with indorsements."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH RENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to rent in Oudh. He said:—

"Nearly 18 years have elapsed since the Oudh Rent Act was passed, and it may be well that I should recall to the recollection of this Council the circumstances under which it was carried before I state the provisions of it which in the opinion of the Local Government and the Government of India now call for amendment. The passing of the Act was the final step in a long controversy which had raged in and out of the province for several years previously. It gave legal effect to certain concessions mutually made by the parties to that dispute. It granted hereditary rights of occupancy on beneficial terms to an ex-proprietary body,—tillers of the lands once owned by themselves or by their ancestors,—and it left the remaining tenants throughout Oudh in the position of tenants-at-will,

liable to pay such rent as their landlords might demand, and subject to ejectment from their holdings on a month's notice.

"The Government of the day had scanty materials by which to judge of the probable effects of these provisions. There had been no regular census of the population, and the regular settlements of the Province were still being made. It was understood, however, by the Government of India that the provisions respecting tenants with a right of occupancy would embrace in their aggregate a large body of the cultivators of the Province, and of those classes especially which claim most strongly the sympathy and interest of the British Government. The harshness of the provisions respecting tenants other than those possessed of rights of occupancy was believed to be more apparent than real, inasmuch as the Chief Commissioner so late as 1865 had put on record that in three-fourths of Oudh there was a deficiency of cultivators, that they were so valuable that no landlord would seek to get rid of a good one, and that even in parts where population is more abundant no symptom that the cultivators needed protection had then been manifested. Further, the Act purported to extend a certain amount of protection to every improving tenant by giving him a right to compensation for his outlay on improvements whenever his rent was enhanced or when he was evicted from his holding—a statutory right then novel in this country, and lastly, the terms of the taluqdárs' sanad or written grants of their estates were supposed to furnish a sufficient guarantee against oppressive treatment of tenants in taluqdárí estates.

"I may remind the Council that all proprietary rights in the soil of Oudh were confiscated by a proclamation of Lord Canning after the mutiny, and that their estates were granted to the taluqdárs afresh on certain conditions; among them the following:—

'It is also a condition of this grant that you will, so far as is in your power, promote the agricultural prosperity of your estate,' and 'as long as the above conditions are observed by you and your heirs in good faith, so long will the British Government maintain you and your heirs as proprietors of the abovementioned estate.'

"These conditions, in the opinion of Sir Charles Wingfield, the most staunch supporter of the rights of the taluqdárs, would of themselves furnish the Government with a warrant for stepping in to prevent oppression of their cultivators by taluqdárí landlords.

"So much as to the provisions of the law as it stands, and as to the beliefs and intentions of those who framed it respecting its probable effects. I now proceed to show how far the working of the law has accorded with these expectations. For this, materials are not wanting. The last census, which was taken in 1881, gives full statistics respecting the agricultural classes of Oudh. The Rent Act authorizes the issue of notices of ejectment, through the agency of the revenue-offices, and the great increase in the number of these, which rose by rapid jumps from 23,600 in 1876 to 90,200 in 1882, attracted some years ago the attention of the Chief Commissioner and the Government of India. Enquiries were from time to time instituted which led to no very definite result. During the course of one of these enquiries a case came to light in which Sir George Couper had felt it necessary to interfere, in the terms of the sanad, to check what appeared to be harsh and unjustifiable raising of rents in the case of one particular estate; but on re-consideration there seemed to be room for condoning the error and restoring the taluqdár to his possessory management.

"The case, however, disclosed circumstances which, being acknowledged to be not uncommon in Oudh, necessitated a comprehensive enquiry into the general condition of the tenantry throughout the Province, which was accordingly ordered by the Government of India. The method of enquiry was that in each district 50 or 60 villages should be selected which should include examples of the principal forms of tenure. Each village was to be visited by the Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant not below the grade of Extra Assistant Commissioner, and, with the help of the rent-rolls filed at settlement and since, an exhaustive examination was to be made of the changes in rental and occupation which occurred in the 12 or 15 years since the settlements were made. To secure uniformity and thoroughness in the investigations, Major Erskine,

Commissioner of Sitapur, an officer of great revenue experience in Oudh, was appointed Special Commissioner to supervise the operations. The enquiries were carried out on the plan prescribed in the cold weather of 1882-83, and in June 1883 Major Erskine submitted the proceedings of the District-officers, together with proposals for the amendment of the law, framed by him after consultation with all classes interested, in a very thoughtful, able and lucid report, which has elicited the commendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The district reports had also been submitted to the consideration of a Committee assembled at Lucknow of which Mr. J. B. Lyall, then Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, now Resident of Mysore, was president, and Mr. W. C. Benett, Director of Agriculture and Commerce in the North-Western Provinces, a member; and both these officers, who are, I need scarcely observe, specially qualified to discuss the subject, have left on record valuable notes respecting it.

"Major Erskine's proposals have since been under the consideration of the Governments in India and at Home, and it is on them that the provisions of the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce are mainly based.

"It will be sufficient for the present occasion if I give briefly the results gathered from the several sources of information just enumerated. The population of the Province is, in round numbers, 11½ millions, of whom 72½ per cent. live by agriculture. These latter may again be divided into landowners who are only 4 per cent., cultivators who are 70, and labourers who are 26 per cent., of the agricultural population. Landowners are roughly divided into two classes—taluqdárs and others, chiefly co-parcenary communities. Taluqdárs are 346 in number out of 180,000 landowners, and hold 59 per cent. of the area of the Province. Tenants with rights of occupancy under the Oudh Rent Act are 8,117, and tenants-at-will, in round numbers, 1,800,000. The percentage of tenants with rights of occupancy to tenants-at-will is ·5, or one in every 200. I do not refer to intermediate tenures between the proprietors and actual cultivators. They are not numerous, and do not concern the subject with which I am dealing.

"As to the density of the population—Oudh is divided into 12 districts; in only two of these is the pressure of population under 400 to the square mile of the total area; in three it is between 400 and 500; and in seven it ranges from 500 to 700. For the whole Province the average is 469·7. In the North-Western Provinces the corresponding figures are 399·7. The density of the population is thus almost as great as that of Belgium (485), the most densely populated kingdom in Europe, and greater than that of England and Wales (456)—countries where I need scarcely observe manufacturing industries pre-eminently flourish. The cultivated area divided amongst the agricultural families would give to each a farm of five acres.

"These statistics will place the present members of this Council in a better position for estimating the probable effects of the legislation of 1868 upon the Province than their predecessors held at that time. We see from them that the Province is occupied by a dense population depending almost entirely on agriculture for its support; that the protection accorded to occupancy-tenants has reached only a minute class, and that the main body of the cultivators as regards fixity of tenure and enhancement of rent depend entirely on the will of a small body of landlords.

"The protection which it was hoped would be afforded to the tenants-at-will generally by the provisions regarding the right to compensation for improvements, and on taluqdárí estates by the conditions of the sanad, have proved illusory. There has not, so far as I can ascertain, been a single case of such compensation ordered by the Courts on the enhancement of a tenant's rent, and landlords have largely evaded the law either by refusing to allow improvements to be made by the tenant or by requiring him to contract himself out of his right to compensation. The sanad is a weapon of such tremendous power that it must be held in reserve for extreme cases, and Government is naturally reluctant to use it without very grave cause. As a matter of fact, it has been used only once.

"The law, as I have already stated, permits a landlord to turn out a tenant

who cannot claim rights of occupancy at the close of any year on a month's notice. It also places no limit on the enhancement of rent which a landlord may exact from such a tenant. If the latter does not agree to the landlord's demands, he must make room for another who will. These powers accorded to landlords have not been allowed to remain a dead-letter. Major Erskine reports that out of 28,477 tenancies which were the subject of examination there were only 5 per cent. in which the component fields and the rent had remained materially unchanged during the preceding 15 years; in 12 per cent. of the whole number there had been little change in the fields, but the rents had been materially enhanced; in 36 per cent. both fields and rent had been materially altered; and in 46 per cent. the tenants were new-comers. The figures, be it remembered, refer not to a single tract of country, but to tenancies in different districts all over the Province, and leave little doubt that fixity of tenure is rare, and that there is much shifting and changing among tenants.

"As regards enhancement of rent, Major Erskine estimates that during the same period of 15 years there has been throughout the Province an increase of 24 per cent., the rate of rise varying from 13 per cent. in one district to 49 in another. He considers, however, that in many cases the rise is shown to be greater than it really is, owing to landlords having intentionally understated their rents at settlement. There is no doubt that the improvement of communications and the opening out of new markets have enabled the Province to share in the general rise of prices of agricultural produce. It is calculated that since the last settlement prices have risen from 25 to 30 per cent., with which it thus appears that the average rise of rents corresponds pretty closely. This doctrine of averages, however, in such cases must not be pressed too closely. It would be poor consolation for the cultivator in Pertabgurh (a district not traversed by a railway), whose rent has been raised 49 per cent. in 15 years, to be told that prices throughout the Province have risen by 25 or 30 per cent. in the same period. It must also be borne in mind that the full benefit of the rise of prices does not always reach the tenant, and that a large proportion of it is intercepted by the village-banker, to whom the tenant makes over his crop. The mahájan flourishes in Oudh as elsewhere. I may add that there was a general testimony to the fact that rents as a rule were enhanced more with a view to what the tenant could under the threat of eviction be forced to agree to pay than from any estimate of the value of the land and its produce.

"The cultivation of a province which has been not unfitly styled the Garden of India, where there are few manufacturing industries, and where the pressure of population on the soil is very great, is thus carried on by a body of raiyats holding under a tenure which may be described as a yearly tenancy in its simplest and most rudimentary form. I need not waste the time of this Council by bringing forward arguments, with which the discussions of the last few years in England and in India have made us too familiar, to show that this form of tenure under such conditions is the one most discouraging to agricultural efficiency and most likely to lead to the impoverishment and degradation of the cultivators of the soil. The fierce competition for land—the sole means of subsistence—engendered by increasing numbers must lead to the depression of the cultivator's condition, and thus produce a state of things detrimental to decent agriculture and damaging to the real interests of both landlord and tenant, and of the community at large. Precarious tenure is fatal to agricultural prosperity.

"These possibilities were not overlooked by the able men who framed the present law, and Sir John Strachey and Sir Henry Davies, who were its authors, did not conceal their apprehensions that they might ultimately become realities. Ignorance of the fuller information which we now possess, and the hope that the checks provided would have a more extensive and effectual operation than has proved to be the case, no doubt then justified the belief of the Government of India that the scheme to which they gave their sanction sufficiently met the wants of the time. The Government of to-day, however, have grounds for no such confidence. The lion, though not yet upon us, is yearly creeping nigher, and it behoves us to awake and drive him off before it is too late. In this spirit

the Government are now prepared to act. They consider that the following points have been established by Major Erskine's enquiry:—

(1) that though rents had no doubt in many cases been very largely enhanced, yet on the whole the landlords of Oudh have not been guilty of wanton and unjustifiable exaction, and the condition of the people had generally improved;

(2) but that this condition is seriously threatened by various economic causes: prices have risen, largely owing to improved communications and the export of cereals, but rents have risen with similar rapidity, and while there is little prospect of the rise in prices in the immediate future being maintained at the same rate there is every chance of a continuous rise of rent owing to the increasing competition for land and the unprotected state of the tenantry;

(3) that in the interests of agricultural efficiency some amendment of the Rent Law is, in the unanimous opinion of the District-officers, considered to be now essential, so as to give to the cultivator greater security of tenure, including some sort of protection from arbitrary eviction and enhancement, more adequate compensation for improvements, and longer notice to quit in case of eviction.

"The measures best adapted to remedy these evils have been the subject of long and anxious consideration with the Local Government and the Government of India. All the most experienced revenue-officers of the Province have been consulted over and over again; ripe knowledge from a distant Province has been summoned to council; taluqdárs and landholders of other classes have been constantly referred to; and the results are embodied in the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce.

"The object kept in view in framing the proposals which I am about to explain was to provide a remedy adequate to redress the evils which I have attempted to describe with the minimum of disturbance of the present state of things, and to avoid introducing revolutionary changes in the agricultural economy of the Province which, by appearing to run counter to previous engagements, might afford grounds for imputations on the good faith of the British Government, might excite unnecessary alarm in the landowning classes, and set them and their tenantry at arms length.

"I have accordingly not to recommend to the Council the introduction in any shape of a heritable right of occupancy acquired by prescription and enjoyed by a privileged class of tenants such as is recognized by the law of older provinces. Great as are the advantages of that form of tenure—and I myself believe that they are very great—the introduction of it into Oudh forms no portion of the scheme embodied in the Bill. It was contended by a very influential school of officers in the early days of Oudh administration that such rights, though in many cases dormant, did exist, and that they should be ratified and strengthened by law. A full enquiry was made into this question during the viceroyalty of Lord Lawrence, and a somewhat bitter controversy was waged round it, the outcome of which was that the Government of India and the Secretary of State accepted the conclusion that no such rights existed at the annexation of the Province by the British Government which could be maintained by the tenant against the will of the landlord. Consequently the Government of that day resolved not to insist on the *introduction* of such rights into the Province against the will of the larger and more important sections of the landlords, who alleged that such a measure would violate the rights guaranteed to them by their sanads. This decision there is now no intention of reversing. Sir Alfred Lyall and the Government of India believe that measures much less drastic and much less distasteful will probably suffice to prevent the disastrous consequences which are to be apprehended from the present state of the law, and are of opinion that such measures should receive a full and fair trial before they are condemned as inadequate.

"The Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill will explain in detail the alterations which the Bill proposes to make in the law; on this

occasion I shall confine myself to stating the principles on which they are based, and giving an outline of them.

"Transactions between landlords and tenants in Oudh are now regulated almost universally by contract, qualified in some slight degree by custom—a qualification which is becoming weaker year by year. Now, my Lord, seated as I am between most distinguished representatives of commerce on the one hand and law on the other, I am not about to undervalue the benefits which flow to society from freedom of contract between man and man, or the unwisdom of unnecessarily interfering with it. But, like many other dogmas which claim infallibility under all circumstances, which demand implicit belief *semper ubique et ab omnibus*, this principle has been proved by experience to require some qualification in its practical application.

"Unrestricted freedom of contract between two parties one of whom is at the mercy of the other is a very barren gain to the weaker side; and I need not take up the time of this Council in again traversing the ground, every inch of which was fought over last year, in order to show that 1,800,000 tenants holding on yearly tenancies, liable to be evicted at the end of every year and to unlimited annual enhancements of rent, with no other resource than agriculture to look to, are not on equal terms with 180,000 landlords whose hands the law arms with weapons of such potency. Contracts between parties so unequally matched place the tenants, as the weaker party, at a great and manifest disadvantage, not reconcileable with equity, and although good landlords have used, and will use, their power with forbearance, yet we must expect, according to all experience, that such powers will be largely and perhaps intolerably misused. I speak here of the necessary tendencies of the law, and am far from wishing to imply that the conduct of the landlords of Oudh has already brought about such a state of things; on the contrary, I most willingly admit that it is owing in some degree to their forbearance that things are not already much worse than they are, and that the general rule—though I fear there are numerous exceptions to it—is still good feeling between them and their tenantry. But not the less economic causes over which they have little control are daily gaining strength and pushing them on to make the most of the advantages which the law gives them. The Government therefore considers that it is time to intervene on behalf of the weaker party, and to place him on more even terms with the stronger in making his bargain.

"The first restriction to be placed on freedom of contract in the interest of all concerned is a limitation to the power of eviction at the close of every year. So long as this remains all other precautions or safeguards are useless. A tenant threatened with a measure which involves the loss of all means of support for himself and his family will agree to anything; and to enforce contracts made under such circumstances is merely to allow the law to be used as an instrument for accelerating his ruin. I believe I am correct in saying that the failure of Mr. Gladstone's first Irish Land Act was due mainly to the fact that the power of eviction, and therefore of securing annual enhancements of rent, was left to the landlords.

"This rock we wish to avoid, and the first provision we make is that all tenants now in occupation of land in Oudh—the small class of occupancy-tenants who are already protected by law excepted—should have a statutory right of occupancy for seven years, from the date of the last settlement of the rent or holding, at the rent which they are now paying in the land they hold at the date of the passing of the Act. At the end of that period we propose to allow the landlord to enhance the rent of the sitting tenant to such sum as he and the tenant may agree upon within a limit of one anna in the rupee, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the rent previously paid. At any time after the expiration of the statutory period a landlord who has not made terms with the sitting tenant may proceed either by notice of enhancement or by notice of ejectment at his discretion. If he proceeds by notice of enhancement, the enhancement must be within the limit above given. If the tenant accepts, a new period begins. If the tenant refuses the proposed enhancement, the holding will become vacant, but no higher rent can be recovered from the next tenant than $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. above the old rent on the same holding. If the landlord proceeds by ejectment, leaving the tenant no

option of re-entry, compensation for disturbance will be given up to one year's rent at the rate last paid, and the limitation of 6¼ per cent. will apply to the rent recoverable from the next tenant. In both cases tenants will be entitled to receive before dispossession any compensation due to them for improvements. The right of renewal is to be personal to the tenant in occupancy. On the death of a tenant in occupancy his heir will be entitled to hold on on the same terms to the expiration of the statutory period enjoyable by his predecessor, but must then, should the landlord so wish, vacate the holding on payment of the compensation for improvements found to be due to him.

"We propose further to deprive the tenant of the power of contracting himself out of these rights. I have already briefly touched on the necessity for this, and may be obliged to deal with it at greater length when the provisions of the Bill are discussed in detail; I need not now dwell further on it.

"The scheme is thus based on contract, but on contract limited and restricted in those directions where the absence of such restrictions has proved most mischievous. A landlord may let out his land on the best terms he can get, provided that the term for which he lets it shall not be less than seven years or the rent more than 6¼ per cent. above that previously paid. He may turn out the tenant at the end of seven years, but if he does so he must pay him a moderate compensation for disturbance. The heirs of a deceased tenant, on the expiration of the statutory term, have no rights as against the landlord, except to compensation for improvements; and the landlord, when the holding is vacated under such circumstances, can let the land to any one he pleases for the statutory term without any restriction as to the amount of rent.

"This scheme for the protection of the Oudh tenantry is not based, like most of our legislation respecting the relations of landlord and tenant, upon existing rights, but on the grounds of general utility and expediency, and it has been framed so as to involve the minimum amount of disturbance in the existing law that is consistent with what Government believes to be the requirements of the case. Experience only can tell precisely how far it will be effectual, and its very moderation exposes it to the risk of being evaded or broken through by determined and unscrupulous proceedings. It purports to avert, by regulative measures, the necessity of resorting to more rigorous expedients, but Government desires to reserve in its hands two weapons to be used in case of such necessity arising.

"They would take power, first, to vary the limits of enhancement, in any district or part of a district where this is found necessary, at long intervals. There has been, as already stated, a large increase in rents since settlement, which is no doubt to a certain extent justified by the rise in prices. Existing rents have therefore been accepted as the basis for future enhancements, but the causes which have justified the enhancement since the settlement may cease to operate, or operate much less actively in the future than they have done of late years. It may well be that the tendency to rise in prices may receive a material check, and, if so, the authorisation of an enhancement up to the limits now fixed would be most unfair to the tenants and bring about the very results which we wish to avoid. On the other hand, it is conceivable that in certain localities, if not generally, circumstances may arise which would warrant a landlord in demanding rents in excess of the limits of enhancement now laid down. For these reasons the Bill proposes that the Local Government should have power, from time to time, within periods of not less than seven years, in any district or part of a district to vary the limits of enhancement.

"This provision would operate generally or over large areas, and at long intervals, and would not avail to check cases of exceptional harshness or oppression in which an astute landlord might succeed in evading the provisions of the ordinary law or in converting them into an instrument of exaction to the ruin of his tenantry. To meet such cases we propose to retain and legally define the sanad liability to be enforced as an *ultima ratio*. The Bill accordingly provides that whenever the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is satisfied that an estate is suffering from grave mismanagement, which has since the present year materially deteriorated the condition of the tenantry or diminished the area of cultivation, he may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint an officer for the revision of the

rents of the estate and their authoritative settlement for a period not exceeding ten years.

"My Lord, the grant of such powers is not unprecedented. Only last year, with the approval of the Secretary of State, of the Government of India and of this Council, a section of a much more stringent character was inserted in the Bengal Tenancy Act, which enabled the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, when satisfied that it was necessary to do so in the interest of the public order or of the local welfare, to invest a revenue-officer with power to settle all rents, and to reduce existing rents which he considered to be unfair and inequitable. Zamíndárí landlords have therefore no ground of complaint that any exceptional treatment is being dealt out to them. As to the taluqdárs, I have already read out to the Council some of the conditions on which they hold their estates, and explained how the sanad is too crushing a thunderbolt to be launched against any but outrageous offenders. The proposals now made will give the Government a statutory power to enforce one of the conditions of the sanad which must always be considered of the highest importance, but, on the other hand, will furnish the taluqdárs with more clear and definite information than they at present possess of the grounds on which Government will in future feel it a duty to step in between them and their tenantry, and of the worst that can happen to them from such interference should it be found to be necessary. At present the very vagueness of the conditions of their sanads exposes them to the arbitrary will in this matter of the Executive Government of the day, and, by reason of the economic changes which are taking place, occasions for the interference of Government are likely to be much more numerous in the future than they have been in the past. It will really be a relief to good landlords among them to know exactly what they may and may not do without incurring the risk of penalty. Colonel Erskine, whom the taluqdárs justly look upon as an old and firm supporter of their rights and privileges, proposed a much more drastic measure of the same nature, and recommended it in the following terms:—

'I have made the proposal because, although I hope and believe that it will be very long before the Government feels called upon to exercise the great power which it would confer, I think it very important that this power should be secured to Government. Without it the Government may find it necessary to resort to more stringent legislation than I now advocate in order to restrain a few bad landlords from doing what the many good ones would never do; whereas, if the power be in its hands, it will be able to proceed against the real offender without interfering with those whose conduct calls for no interference.'

"Such are the outlines of the Bill which the Lieutenant-Governor, with the full sanction of the Government of India, has prepared for the better regulation of those points in the relation of landlord and tenant in which the defects of the present system have been found to be most mischievous. It has been submitted after three years of investigation, correspondence and discussion with those concerned, and has been, in substance, communicated to the leading taluqdárs. Most of these gentlemen are understood to admit that under the circumstances some amendment of the existing law, in the direction of the draft Bill, is expedient, necessary and inevitable, and I believe that they acknowledge the measure which I am asking leave to introduce to be reasonable and moderate; and since the Government have adopted it in principle, I have grounds for anticipating that the taluqdárs and zamíndárs will acquiesce in a measure that has been framed with all possible regard to the real interests of all classes connected with agriculture and the land in Oudh. In Select Committee, should the Bill reach that stage, the taluqdárs will be represented by my hon'ble friend Rájá Amír Hasan Khán, the President of their Association, and any modifications of detail urged in their behalf will receive our most careful and attentive consideration."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON also introduced the Bill.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 5th February, 1886.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 8th February, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Officiating Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 5th February, 1886.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. E. Hughes, R.A.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble R. Steel.
The Hon'ble Amir-ud-dowlah Saeed-ul-mulk Rajah Mohamed Ameer Hosan Khán Bahádur Mumtaz Jung.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

INDIAN SECURITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Government Securities, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Ilbert, Evans and Steel, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik and the Mover, with instructions to submit their Report within one month.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"When the Act which it is now proposed to amend was under discussion before the Council at Simla last autumn I said that it was the intention of the Government to leave two questions open for future decision, first, whether the provision which it contained as to the rights of the survivors of joint holders of Government securities should be applied to all Government securities to be hereafter issued; and, secondly, whether a similar provision should be applied to certain other forms of joint contract, such as ordinary negotiable instruments.

"On the first of these questions I am bound to accept the deliberate opinion of gentlemen conversant with banking business that it is impossible for them without serious inconvenience to the public to adapt their practice to the law as laid down in section 45 of the Contract Act, but I accept it with regret, because I am compelled to admit that if the existing law is unsuitable to Government securities it is probably unsuitable to other forms of contract also, and, if so, we shall be under the necessity sooner or later of proposing a more general amendment of the law. The case of Government securities is urgent and the remedy is obvious, and accordingly I think that the proper course is to deal with that case alone in the present Bill, but I intend to take early steps for ascertaining the views of the High Courts and other authorities with respect to the law which regulates the devolution of joint rights and liabilities in the case of other forms of contract.

"There is another provision of this Bill which suggests the possible expediency of more general legislation. When Government securities constitute the subject of a public trust, it has often been the practice to vest them in a Government officer, such as the District Magistrate, who is intended to hold

them not personally but by virtue of his office; and the Bill proposes to remove the doubts which have existed as to the legality of this practice. But several cases have recently occurred in which it would have been convenient to vest other forms of trust-property in a Government official as such, and to which the provisions of the Official Trustee Act have, for various reasons, been found inapplicable. For instance, the Official Trustee is required to perform active duties with respect to trust-property vested in him, and is entitled to remuneration for those duties; he could not remain passive and hand over his duties to a local committee.

"In England the Secretary to the Charity Commissioners for the time being is constituted a corporation sole for the purpose of holding any property held on a charitable trust, and the practice of the Education Department, in settling schemes for the regulation of educational endowments, is to vest the property in this official as a passive, bare or dry trustee, leaving all powers of management to a committee which may be either elected or appointed, and the constitution of which may be changed without affecting the legal devolution of the trust-property. It would be worth the while of Local Governments to consider whether a similar provision might not be useful in this country for meeting the cases to which I have referred."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the voluntary Registration of certain Births and Deaths, for the establishment of General Registry Offices for keeping Registers of certain Births, Deaths and Marriages, and for certain other purposes.

INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1877, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 12th February, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 8th February, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

Statistics.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON JOINT STOCK COMPANIES DURING THE YEAR 1884-85.

No. 40 S., dated Calcutta, the 10th February 1886.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

READ the following communications submitting the Reports of Registrars of Joint Stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, during the official year 1884-85 :—

From the Government of Madras, No. 1637, dated the 20th June 1885.
" " Bombay, " 5473, " 6th July 1885.
" " Bengal, " 558P.D., " 16th June 1885.
" " N.-W. P. and Oudh, No. $\frac{660}{\text{VII-120-6}}$, dated the 25th June 1885.
" " Punjab, No. 26, dated the 15th May 1885.
" Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{2153}{110}$, dated the 9th June 1885.
" " British Burma, No. $\frac{162}{26C}$, dated the 6th June 1885.
" Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 221G., dated the 18th June 1885.
" Resident in Mysore, No. $\frac{222}{160}$, dated the 11th July 1885.

RESOLUTION.—*Madras Presidency.*—There were 165 companies in existence at the close of 1883-84, with an aggregate nominal capital of R2,63,29,638. During the year 1884-85 seventeen of these companies with a nominal capital of R20,71,700 ceased to work and six increased their capital by R6,39,000, while sixty new companies were registered with an aggregate nominal capital of R24,95,990 and a paid-up capital of R4,94,738.

The net result at the close of 1884-85 was therefore a total of 208 companies at work. Of these 208 companies, 49 had liabilities limited by guarantee and possessed no capital divided into shares. The remainder represented a nominal capital of R2,73,92,928; of the nominal capital R1,03,93,359 was paid up, as below explained :—

Nature of companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.		
		R	R	a.	p.
Loan or Banking	115	1,72,78,828	39,42,429	11	8
Trading	13	16,85,000	9,73,651	0	0
Mining	10	26,09,100	14,64,266	13	2
Mills (Cotton, &c.)	10	44,25,000	31,58,779	12	8
Planting	9	12,95,000	8,49,231	10	0
Ice Manufacture	1	20,000	5,000	0	0
Other	1	80,000	(not known)		
TOTAL	159	2,73,92,928	1,03,93,359	0	6

Five companies omitted to file their balance sheets and other documents as required by the Act, and the Government Solicitor was instructed to proceed against them.

The receipts from registration fees and the expenditure of the Registrar's office amounted in 1884-85 to R13,731 and R1,049 respectively, against R7,563-8 and R769 in the previous year.

2. *Bombay Presidency.*—The year 1883-84 closed with a total of 156 companies in existence, representing an aggregate nominal capital of R10,80,62,595, of which R8,00,90,122 were paid-up, and with 77 companies in liquidation.

Of the 156 companies, 7 went into liquidation in 1884-85, 9 increased their capital by R15,18,080, 1 decreased its capital by R4,40,000, and 26 new companies were registered with an aggregate nominal capital of R84,35,000. The net result at the close of 1884-85 was 83 companies in liquidation, and 174 companies at work, which, divided into classes, exhibit the following details :—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid up capital.
		R	R
Mills and Presses	104	7,60,67,330	6,41,09,451
Trading	45	1,92,61,600	1,12,52,422
Banking and Insurance	8	61,50,000	12,69,986
Ice Manufacture	4	13,52,500	9,18,075
Mining	1	12,00,000	10,50,000
Planting	1	80,000	.....
Others	11	82,20,000	68,22,080
TOTAL	174	11,23,31,430	8,54,22,014

Two companies omitted to file their balance sheets and lists of shareholders within the time prescribed by law; but as sufficient reasons were given, no prosecution was instituted.

The fees realised in 1884-85 amounted to R7,996-8, and the total expenditure was R1,314-4-7, against collections R12,153 and expenditure R940-9-2 in the preceding year.

3. *Bengal.*—The year 1883-84 closed with 226 companies at work, with an aggregate nominal capital of R11,23,54,500, besides 6 companies in course of liquidation whose nominal capital was R15,22,000.

In 1884-85 these six companies were finally dissolved, ten more companies with a total nominal capital of R15,30,000 commenced winding up their business, seven companies increased their capital by an aggregate amount of R7,35,000, and sixteen new companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of R51,46,000, were registered. Of these last, eleven are for tea cultivation, one for pressing cotton, jute, &c., and one for the construction of tramways in Patna and Bankipur.

The net result at the close of 1884-85 was :—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		R	R
Tea	124	3,92,61,500	3,19,02,393
Trading	39	2,56,12,000	1,69,72,256
Mills and Presses (Jute and Cotton)	28	2,19,65,000	1,84,77,050
Banking and Loan	17	1,76,65,000	1,73,80,023
Mining and Quarrying	11	84,32,000	75,44,120
Ice Manufacture	6	10,60,000	7,98,920
Others	7	27,10,000	12,83,580
TOTAL	232	11,67,05,500	9,43,58,342

The total receipts from registration fees amounted to R7,089-6 against R9,120-10 in the previous year; and the total expenditure was R618-8-9.

One company was prosecuted for not having fulfilled the requirements of the law in respect of filing balance sheets.

4. *North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*—The number of companies in existence at the close of 1883-84 was 35, representing an aggregate nominal capital of R83,10,000, of which R63,91,343 were paid up.

In 1884-85 two of the companies were wound up, and seven new companies were registered with a nominal capital of R6,85,000. Of these, three were banks, one trading company, one sugar refinery and distillery, one ice, flour and oil mill, and the seventh was a medical association.

The net result at the close of 1884-85 was 42 companies at work, as detailed in the following table:—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.		
		R	R	a.	p.
Banking and Loan	12	31,28,000	28,60,632	1	3
Trading	11	7,05,000	4,26,711	11	6
Mills and Presses	7	23,91,000	22,57,788	15	0
Tea Manufacture	3	9,33,000	9,32,311	5	0
Breweries	2	5,00,000	5,00,000	0	0
Ice Manufacture	2	1,90,000	33,037	8	0
Mining and Quarrying	1	4,65,000	4,65,000	0	0
Sugar Manufacture	1	4,00,000	.....		
Miscellaneous	3	8,79,000	6,46,730	10	1
TOTAL	42	95,91,000	81,22,212	2	10

The fees realised amounted to R1,425.

5. *Punjab.*—At the close of 1883-84 twenty-seven companies were in existence, of which twenty-two were working and five under liquidation. Of those working, two were limited by guarantee and had no divided capital. The remaining twenty companies were limited by shares and had an aggregate nominal capital of R49,73,101, of which R38,13,528 had been paid up.

In 1884-85 three of the companies which were under liquidation finally wound up, two continued winding up, five more entered into liquidation, two increased their capital, and two new companies were registered with a nominal capital of R5,04,500, one being a bank and the other a trading company.

The net result at the close of 1884-85 shows seven companies under liquidation and nineteen companies at work, of which two are limited by guarantee. The remaining seventeen companies may be classed as follows:—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		R	R
Trading	5	1,74,500	64,490
Banks	4	23,00,000	20,62,930
Mills (Wool, Oil, Flour)	2	8,00,000	4,72,625
Brewery	1	7,00,000	6,00,000
Sugar and Distillery	1	3,75,000	2,51,825
Tea Manufacture	1	2,37,500	2,37,500
Mining and Quarrying	1	1,04,000	1,04,000
Ice Manufacture	1	1,00,000	48,330
Others	1	20,000	9,500
TOTAL	17	48,11,000	38,51,200

The fees realised amounted to R739-10 and the expenditure to R2-8.

6. *Central Provinces.*—There were three companies in existence at the close of 1883-84, all three having for object the working of cotton. Their aggregate nominal capital and the actual working capital were R11,65,000 and R6,63,696 respectively. One of the companies however had ceased to work for some time and was required in 1884-85 to take steps to dissolve formally. Another increased its paid-up capital by R1,14,300. The position at the close of 1884-85 was that there were two companies at work, both cotton mills, with a nominal capital of R11½ lakhs and a paid-up capital of R7,70,900.

No new company was registered and no fees were realised.

7. *British Burma* at the close of 1883-84 possessed 15 companies whose aggregate nominal capital was R16,59,550. Of this amount, R13,40,325 was shown to have been paid up. No changes are reported to have taken place in 1884-85, except that a new company (the Burma Central Press) was registered with a nominal capital of R10,000. The position at the end of 1884-85 was as follows:—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		R	R
Trading	12	15,41,550	12,78,525
Banking	1	50,000	11,880
Miscellaneous	3	78,000	49,920
TOTAL	16	16,69,550	13,40,325

Registration fees to the amount of R275 were realised, against R685 in 1883-84. No expenditure was incurred.

8. *Berar.*—The Indian Companies' Act was extended to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in September 1884. The rules framed under the Act were sanctioned and published in January 1885, and the office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies was actually opened in the following month. From that date to the close of 1884-85 no companies were registered.

9. *Mysore State.*—The year 1883-84 closed with 38 companies at work, 17 companies in existence but not working, and 23 companies under liquidation. The companies at work represented an aggregate nominal capital of R44,65,000. In 1884-85 7 companies with a total capital of R2,60,000 were not working, 17 with a capital of R12,35,000 were in course of liquidation, and 7 new companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of R1,80,500, were registered. The net result at the close of 1884-85 shows 44 companies at work. Of these, one is limited by guarantee and possesses no capital. The remainder may be grouped thus:—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid up-capital.
		R	R
Banks	41	19,45,500	5,69,348
Trading	3	90,000	33,925
TOTAL	44	20,35,500	6,03,273

Most of the banking companies have for their object banking and trading combined.

These companies have an average paid-up capital of less than R14,000 each. They are mostly small native money-lending concerns.

The fees realised in 1884-85 amounted to R976-4-3.

10. *Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.*—There were 17 companies on the registers at the close of 1883-84, with an aggregate nominal capital of R33,65,000, of which R14,51,438 had been paid up. Seven of these, representing a capital of R8,95,000, were reported to be under liquidation in 1884-85. In this year a new company (the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Mills, Limited) was registered with a nominal capital of R4,00,000. The net result at the close of 1884-85 shows 11 companies at work with nominal capitals aggregating R28,70,000, thus:—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		R	R
Banks	9	20,20,000	10,64,432
Mills (Cotton, Wool, Silk)	2	8,50,000	4,32,387
TOTAL	11	28,70,000	14,96,819

The fees realised during the year amounted to R473 against R445 in the preceding year.

11. The details reviewed in the preceding paragraphs are summarised in the annexed table, which shows the total capital, nominal and actual, in the different Provinces, of all joint-stock companies. Bengal, Bombay, and Madras head the list with a paid-up capital of 943, 854, and 104 lakhs respectively, making a sum of about 1,901 lakhs out of the aggregate for all India of 2,063 lakhs.

12. The largest part of this capital—896 lakhs paid-up—is invested in mills and presses for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. The Bombay Presidency shows the largest contribution under this head, chiefly for working or pressing cotton, Bengal following chiefly with jute.

Banking or loan companies follow with 291 lakhs paid-up. Bengal heads the list here, the Madras Presidency coming next.

Trading companies rank third, with a paid-up capital of 310 lakhs. Bengal heads the list here also, the Bombay Presidency coming next.

Tea and other plantations show a total of 339 lakhs paid-up capital. Bengal is far ahead of the other Provinces in the tea industry, most of the tea companies being registered in Calcutta.

Mining and quarrying engaged 106 lakhs paid-up. Here also Bengal heads the list, the Madras Presidency being next.

The other industries individually represent much smaller sums: thus ice-making, 18 lakhs paid-up, chiefly in Bombay and Bengal; Breweries, 11 lakhs paid-up, chiefly in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

13. The following table shows, so far as has been reported, the total number of joint stock companies at work in India with their nominal and paid-up capital at the end of each of the last five years:—

Years.	Companies at work.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		R	R
1880-81	475	19,74,10,150	14,86,66,364
1881-82	500	21,29,73,730	15,45,80,041
1882-83	547	22,17,01,800	17,01,59,044
1883-84	649	26,67,34,384	18,75,06,107
1884-85	697	27,85,56,908	20,63,58,444

14. The fees realised and the expenditure in each province last year were:—

	Fees.			Expenditure.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Bengal	7,089	6	0	618	8	9
Bombay	7,996	8	0	1,314	4	7
Madras	13,731	0	0	1,049	0	0
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,425	0	0	.....		
Punjab	739	10	0	2	8	0
Central Provinces	.....			.....		
British Burma	275	0	0	.....		
Mysore State	976	4	3	.....		
Bangalore	473	0	0	.....		
TOTAL	32,705	12	3	2,984	5	4

shewing a balance of receipts over expenditure of R29,721-6-11.

15. There is a want of uniformity in the reports. To prevent this in future the Local Governments are requested to issue instructions to the Registrars to classify the companies as follows:—

(*a*) Banking or Loan Companies.
(*b*) Trading Companies.
(*c*) Mills and Presses.
(*d*) Tea, Coffee, Chinchona, or other Planting Companies.
(*e*) Mining and Quarrying Companies.
(*f*) Ice Manufacturing Companies.
(*g*) Sugar Manufacturing Companies.
(*h*) Breweries.
(*i*) Others.

Totals should be given for each class and a general total for all classes. Companies that have gone into liquidation or are winding up or have dissolved during the year under report should be shown in a separate list, with totals. Companies that wound up before the year under report should be omitted altogether. Literary, scientific and charitable societies registered under Act XXI of 1860 need not be noticed in the report on joint stock companies.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations,* and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident in Mysore.

By Order,

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

* Government of Madras.
" of Bombay.
" of Bengal.
" of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.
" of the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" British Burma.
" Assam.
" Ajmêre.
" Coorg.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies at work at the end of the year 1884-85.

PROVINCES.	Capital.	Banking or loan companies.	Trading companies.	Mills and presses (cotton, jute, wool, silk).	Tea and other planting companies.	Mining and quarrying companies.	Ice companies.	Sugar.	Breweries.	Others.	TOTAL.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Madras Presidency	Nominal	1,72,78,828	16,85,000	44,25,000	12,95,000	26,09,100	20,000	.....	.....	80,000	2,73,92,928
	Paid-up	39,42,430	9,73,651	31,58,780	8,49,000	14,64,267	5,000	.....	.....	*	1,03,93,359
Bombay Presidency	Nominal	61,50,000	1,92,61,600	7,60,67,330	80,000	12,00,000	13,52,500	.....	.....	82,20,000	11,23,31,430
	Paid-up	12,69,986	1,12,52,422	6,41,09,451	*	10,50,000	9,18,075	.....	.....	68,22,080	8,54,22,014
Bengal	Nominal	1,76,65,000	2,56,12,000	2,19,65,000	3,92,61,500	84,32,000	10,60,000	.....	.....	27,10,000	11,67,05,500
	Paid-up	1,73,80,023	1,69,72,256	1,84,77,050	3,19,02,393	75,44,120	7,98,920	.....	.....	12,83,580	9,43,58,342
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	Nominal	31,28,000	7,05,000	23,91,000	9,33,000	4,65,000	1,90,000	4,00,000	5,00,000	8,79,000	95,91,000
	Paid-up	28,60,632	4,26,712	22,57,789	9,32,311	4,65,000	33,037	*	5,00,000	6,46,731	81,22,212
Punjab	Nominal	23,00,000	1,74,500	8,00,000	2,37,500	1,04,000	1,00,000	3,75,000	7,00,000	20,000	48,11,000
	Paid-up	20,62,930	64,490	4,72,625	2,31,500	1,04,000	48,330	2,51,825	6,00,000	9,500	38,51,200
Central Provinces	Nominal	.....	.....	11,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,50,000
	Paid-up	.....	.....	7,70,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,70,900
British Burma	Nominal	50,000	15,41,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,000	16,69,550
	Paid-up	11,880	12,78,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,920	13,40,325
Mysore State	Nominal	19,45,500	90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,35,500
	Paid-up	5,69,348	33,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,03,273
Bangalore	Nominal	20,20,000	.....	8,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,70,000
	Paid-up	10,64,432	.....	4,32,337	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,96,819
TOTALS	Nominal	5,05,37,328	4,90,69,650	10,76,48,330	4,18,07,000	1,28,10,100	27,22,500	7,75,000	12,00,000	1,19,87,000	27,85,56,908
	Paid-up	2,91,61,661	3,10,01,981	8,96,78,982	3,39,21,435	1,06,27,837	18,03,362	2,51,825†	11,00,000	88,11,811	20,63,58,444

* Not known. † Incomplete.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLI OF 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th Jan. 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 17th Jan. 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 16th Jan. 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 16th Jan. 1886. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th Jan. 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th Jan. 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 16th Jan. 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 16th Jan. 1886. Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 18
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
	Guaranteed.												
23rd Jan. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	1,02,919	173	680	1,24,390	183	39,93,671	169	43,99,914	173	4,06,243	
23rd ditto	Madras	861	1,37,504	160	861	1,24,550	145	56,50,568	158	59,84,837	167	3,34,269	
23rd ditto	South Indian	654	55,393	85	654	66,600	102	33,51,247	123	35,76,835	132	2,25,588	
30th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,90,546	526	1,504	7,84,411	522	2,62,17,639	418	2,74,61,370	439	12,43,731	
30th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,29,992	499	461	2,31,000	501	94,61,920	492	1,01,01,104	527	6,39,184	
	TOTAL	4,074	13,16,354	323	4,160	13,30,951	320	4,86,75,045	288	5,15,24,060	303	28,49,015	
	State.												
30th Jan. 1886	East Indian	1,509	8,20,783	544	1,515	9,73,612	643	3,29,73,805	524	3,67,97,620	585	38,23,815	
23rd ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	80,792	347	233	86,024	369	44,66,689	460	35,37,413	365	...	9,75
30th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,215	45	27	1,487	55	60,948	54	61,033	54	85	
23rd ditto	Northern Bengal	249	37,161	149	249	51,870	208	17,70,630	171	17,83,910	172	13,280	
23rd ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,947	80	37	2,301	62	1,16,876	76	99,207	64	...	17
30th ditto	Tirhoot	226	22,574	100	226	22,396	99	9,81,734	115	9,88,814	105	7,080	
30th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,015	158	57	7,918	138	4,15,169	174	3,88,371	163	...	
23rd ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	14,836	59	253	21,058	83	7,57,914	73	7,09,997	67	...	
30th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,004	84	12	1,040	87	37,435	75	36,428	73	...	
30th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	3,17,119	225	1,411	3,60,000	255	1,04,59,966	193	1,27,93,725	218	23,33,759	
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	14,850	330	45	12,778	284	4,93,498	263	4,59,513	246	...	
23rd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	36,100	242	149	47,017	316	9,65,372	155	10,05,682	162	40,310	
23rd ditto	British Burma	254	38,115	150	327	53,285	163	15,16,684	152	14,55,389	115	...	
30th ditto	Sindia	75	8,041	107	75	7,689	103	2,87,589	92	2,81,398	90	...	
23rd ditto	North-Western	1,803	3,27,795	182	1,803	4,30,007	238	1,72,69,896	228	2,24,94,869	300	52,24,973	
23rd ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	4,270	65	66	4,713	71	1,72,722	67	2,29,424	83	56,702	
23rd ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	982	27	36	1,957	54	(b)11,461	22	60,151	40	48,690	
23rd ditto	Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	10	1,853	185	86	2,180	25	(c)3,702	185	79,020	35	75,318	
2nd ditto	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...	(e)28,139	29	28,139	
	TOTAL	4,939	9,18,669	186	5,092	11,13,715	219	3,97,88,285	201	4,64,92,483	222	67,04,198	
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		10,522	30,55,806	290	10,767	34,18,278	317	12,14,37,135	283	13,48,14,163	304	1,33,77,028	
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	6,39,60,358	149	7,33,52,046	165	...	
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,74,76,777	134	6,14,62,117	139	39,85,340	
	Assisted Companies.												
23rd Jan. 1886	Bengal Central	126	7,674	61	126	8,212	65	4,05,134	78	4,12,720	79	7,586	
23rd ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	2,409	36	67	3,009	45	(b)41,975	45	1,87,770	67	1,45,795	
16th ditto	Assam	70	4,920	70	78	6,020	77	1,78,812	63	2,10,507	65	31,695	
23rd ditto	Southern Mahratta	214	7,991	37	315	21,591	68	2,34,036	39	7,73,546	66	5,39,510	
23rd ditto	Bengal and North-Western	173	5,800	34	303	28,258	93	(f)74,779	25	10,16,564	81	9,41,785	
30th ditto	Tarakessur	22	4,308	196	22	4,380	197	(g)11,105	208	1,94,576	211	1,83,471	
	TOTAL	672	33,102	49	911	71,462	78	9,45,841	48	27,95,683	76	18,49,842	
	Native States.												
16th Jan. 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	18,450	95	193	16,772	87	8,88,926	111	7,50,044	93	...	16
30th ditto	Jodhpore	44	1,475	34	64	3,590	56	51,976	32	1,37,806	52	85,830	
16th ditto	Nizam's	121	18,904	156	121	22,297	184	7,70,210	153	9,11,549	181	1,41,339	
23rd ditto	Mysore	140	6,593	47	140	7,584	54	3,01,853	65	3,51,109	60	49,256	
23rd ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	639	40	16	1,173	73	(h)6,678	37	38,605	58	31,927	
	TOTAL	514	46,061	90	534	51,416	96	10,19,643	103	21,89,113	98	1,69,470	

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(*a*) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(*b*) Total receipts from 12th October 1884 to 17th January 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 4th to 17th January 1885.
(*d*) Return not received.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 2nd January 1886.
(*f*) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 17th January 1885.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st to 17th January 1885.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 17th January 1885.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 11th February 1885.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10th FEBRUARY 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Except in the Tanjore District of the Madras Presidency, in the Sialkot and Multan Districts of the Punjab and in British Burma the week has been practically rainless.

In Madras the standing crops are generally in good condition, and the prospects of the season are fair. In Mysore and Coorg the season promises well.

From Bombay no important change is reported in the condition of the standing crops; the *rabi* is being cut in parts of the Poona, Nasik, and Dharwar Districts. In the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana the prospects of the *rabi* continue good.

The *rabi* harvest continues to promise well in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, and agricultural prospects are on the whole very favourable.

In Bengal the prospects of all the cold-weather crops, including poppy in Behar and Hazaribagh, continue generally favourable; mustard and other early *rabi* crops and sugarcane are being harvested; transplanting of spring rice is still in progress. In Assam the crops are in good condition.

The public health continues good.

Prices show an upward tendency in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Hissar District of the Punjab and are falling in Coorg. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 10th)		
Ganjam	·01	Harvest paddy, yield below average, and in parts poor. Fever in one, smallpox in three, and cattle-disease in three taluks; three deaths from cholera.
Kistna	*Nil*	Standing crops good; harvest dry grains, outturn below average. River 1·1 feet over Anicut. Fever abating, slight smallpox; deaths from cholera unreported last week 71, this week 33.
Bellary	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, but *cholum*, linseed, and wheat suffering from disease in parts of one taluk; harvest dry grains, yield about average. Cattle-disease in one village.
Kurnool	*Nil*	Cotton and some standing dry crops slightly injured in parts by late unseasonable rains and by insects; harvest dry grains, yield below average. Smallpox in one and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Chingleput	*Nil*	Standing crops fair; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average. Fever in one and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Tanjore	·81	Standing crops good except in parts of one taluk where damage by locusts is reported; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in two taluks; three deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore	*Nil*	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn paddy above average, rest about average. Fever in two and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Madura	*Nil*	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Malabar	·04	Harvest second crop paddy, outturn below average. Slight smallpox in eight and fever in two taluks; 32 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	*Nil*	Harvest almost over, yield good. Smallpox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Feb. 10th)		
Karachi	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 8th 5 feet 10 inches against 6 feet 5 inches on same date last year. *Rabi* crops fair. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in four talukas. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri*, in Karachi 26, 30, and 34, in Ghorabari 20, 40, and 36, in Sujawal 26, 44, and 42, and in Johi 36, 40, and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	Wheat cultivation good; *jambha* and *sariha* injured by cold in three talukas. River at Kotri on 8th 6 feet 10 inches against 6 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Fever in seven, smallpox in three, and cattle-disease in five talukas. Wheat 27, *jowari* 40, *bajri* 38, white rice 18½, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Crops healthy, except in Modasa where wheat and maize are slightly affected by severe cold. Fever in Sanand. Wheat 36 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle-disease in Kherala and Kalol mahals. Crops in good condition. Prices—*bajri* 28, wheat 23, and rice 16 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy. Fever in Bardoli. *Jowari* 40 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops fare well in Nasik, Baglan, Kalvan, and Peint talukas; irrigated wheat suffered partially from blight generally throughout the district; *kharif* threshing nearly completed; reaping of *rabi* crops commenced in a few villages of the Kalvan taluka. Public health generally good. Wheat 31½, *bajri* 36½, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) .	*Nil*	Average abnormal temperature 3° cool on 3rd and 4th, *nil* on 5th and 6th, and afterwards 1° cool. Vapour in air defective on 3rd, 4th, and 8th, normal on all other days. Abnormal wind northerly on 3rd, 8th, and 9th, easterly on 5th; wind normal on all other days.
Poona . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops except wheat, which is slightly blighted in Purandhar, Haveli, and Marval talukas, are doing well; reaping has commenced in Junnar, Khedgaon, Indapur, and Bhimthadi talukas. Prices of *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 41, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar . .	*Nil*	Wheat and gram injured by cloudy weather. Health good. *Bajri* 45 and *jowari* 53 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur . . .	*Nil*	Linseed, wheat, *tur* and gram crops suffered from blight and insects in places; cotton crops inferior in Madha and Kermala talukas; other *rabi* crops doing well. *Jowari* 51 pounds 35 tolas and *bajri* 44 pounds 17 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of rice and early *jowari* nearly completed, that of wheat and gram commenced; exotic cotton improved in Karajgi and blighted in Hubli, Gadag, and Bankapur. Slight fever and cattle-disease in Bankapur and Hangal. Rice 22 to 32 and *jowari* 48 to 64 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . . .	*Nil*	Rice and pepper crops and sugarcane thriving. Cattle-disease subsiding; public health generally good. Weather seasonable. Common rice in Karwar and in district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot . . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of wheat commenced; cotton-picking in progress. Public health generally good. *Bajri* 32, *jowari* 41, and wheat 33 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Shikarpur. Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced in parts of Poona, Nasik, and Dharwar. No change of importance in condition of crops reported. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of ten and smallpox in parts of three districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 11th)		
Chittagong (Feb. 9th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for spring crops. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
Dacca . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of winter crops good; mustard and pulses being gathered, and sugarcane being cut; ploughing for next paddy crops going on. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs . .	*Nil*	Prospects of cold-weather crops continue favourable; some of the cereals being harvested; outturn estimated at about 14 annas. Public health generally good, though cholera reported from all parts of district. Common rice 15 to 16 seers per rupee.
Khoolna . . .	*Nil*	Weather cold. Harvesting of *aman* paddy not finished; winter crops being stored; transplanting of *boro* paddy nearly completed. Some cholera; public health fair.
Moorshedabad . .	*Nil*	Prospects of cold-weather crops favourable. Public health good. Common rice 18 to 19 seers per rupee.
Pubna . . .	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold. Winter crops promising; *boro* paddy is being grown. General health good.
Dinagepore . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. State and prospects of *rabi* crops good. General health satisfactory.
Rungpore . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of cold-weather crops good; sugarcane and mustard being harvested. Public health good.
Midnapore . . .	*Nil*	Weather still cold; prospects of crops good. Sporadic cholera reported; public health otherwise good.
Burdwan . . .	*Nil*	Winter crops continue to promise well. Public health fair. Common rice 14 to 22 seers per rupee.
Bhagulpore . .	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Prices stationary.
Monghyr . . .	. . .	Prospects of opium crop continue favourable.
Purneah . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; tobacco and mustard being harvested. Common rice 20 seers per rupee. Public health very fair. Scarcity of grass from drought.
Durbhanga . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects continue favourable; early sowings in ear; poppy plants flowering; mustard being reaped. Prices almost stationary. Public health generally good.
Mozufferpore . .	. . .	Poppy very promising.
Sarun . . .	. . .	Prospects of poppy continues good. Weather favourable.
Chumparun . .	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue good. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
Patna .	*Nil*	*Rabi* and poppy prospects good. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Gya	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy continue favourable. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Shahabad . . .	. . .	Weather has again cleared up; west winds prevail. Season favourable for opium.
Hazaribagh . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* and other cold-weather crops continue promising; poppy plants in flower. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack	0·35	Weather clear and seasonable. Cutting of late rice continues in some places; *rabi* crops being gathered. Price of rice unchanged. Sporadic cholera and fever; public health otherwise good. *General Remarks.*—No rain during the week except a shower in Cuttack. Prospects of all cold-weather crops, including poppy in Behar and Hazaribagh, continue generally favourable; mustard and other early *rabi* crops and sugarcane are being harvested; transplanting of *boro* rice is still going on. Price of rice stationary. Public health continues generally fair.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Feb. 10th)		
Benares (Feb. 9th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold. *Rabi* crops continue promising; peas and *arhar* have, however, been damaged to some extent by frost and blight, which have also slightly injured other crops in Gangapur tahsil; sugarcane cutting and pressing continue, outturn average. Supplies ample. Prices show a general rise in food grains. Health generally good; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpore („ 8th)	*Nil*	Season favourable. *Rabi* and poppy crops in good condition. Slight rise in prices. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 9th)	*Nil*	Weather fair. *Rabi* prospects and opium crops good. Condition of people and cattle good.
Lucknow („ 8th)	*Nil*	Season favourable. Crops thriving. Slight injuiry is said to have been done in places to the gram and pea crops, which were in flower. Markets well supplied, but fodder is very dear. Prices are gradually rising. No cattle-disease; health of people good.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold with westerly wind. Prospects of crops good. Supplies ample. Prices rising. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 9th)	*Nil*	Weather clear; wind east and westerly. *Rabi* prospects favourable; poppy flowering, and the crop promises well. Prices rising. No illness.
Allahabad („ 8th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and bright. Slight damage from frost and blight in places, otherwise crop prospects still continue favourable. Markets fully supplied. Prices show a slightly upward tendency. Condition of men and cattle good.
Cawnpore („ „)	*Nil*	No change. Weather continues cold and seasonable. *Rabi* and poppy crop prospects favourable. Prices steady. Condition of people and cattle good.
Banda („ „)	*Nil*	Sky cloudy occasionally. Gram and *arhar* crops injured by frost; poppy thriving. Prices of gram and pulse rising. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Farakhabad („ 9th)	*Nil*	Slight frost in one tahsil damaging gram slightly. Prospects continue excellent. Health good.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear. *Rabi* prospects continue excellent; poppy crops are healthy. Prices steady. No sickness of any kind reported.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Crops forward and flourishing; poppy promising exceedingly well; plant is healthy and forward. Prices slightly rising. Health of people and cattle good.
Ballia („ 8th)	*Nil*	Weather clear with westerly wind. Prospects continue good. Markets well stocked. Health satisfactory; no cattle-disease.
Kumaon („ „)	Slight rain	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* crops progressing well, but require sunshine. Prices stationary. Cattle-disease continues; general health good.
Agra („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects continue favourable. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Slight rain in Mau Subdivision.	Weather continues cloudy. *Rabi* and poppy crops in good condition. Slight fall in wheat and gram. Health good.
Meerut („ 9th)	*Nil*	Weather extremely cold. Crops in excellent condition. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Health good. *General Remarks.*—Weather generally favourable. Crops have been slightly damaged by frost in some places, but prospects continue good. Supplies are ample, though prices show a tendency to rise. Public health is good.
Punjab—(Feb. 10th)		
Delhi (Feb. 9th)	·12	Health fair. Prospects of current harvest promising.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest flourishing.
Umballa	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullunder	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot	·60	Health good. Prices stationary.
Shahpur	Rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest fairly good.
Rawalpindi	·80	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest promising.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Delhi, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Shahpur districts. Health good. Prices of food grains rising in Hissar, but stationary elsewhere. Prospects of current harvest good.
Central Provinces—(Feb. 10th)		
Nagpur	*Nil*	Weather warm. Wheat good; other crops fair. Cattle-disease in parts. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	*Nil*	Weather cold with slight frost. Gram damaged; wheat favourable. Health fair. Prices high.
Saugor (Feb. 9th)	*Nil*	Weather clear. A little injury to linseed and gram from frost. Health good.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear. Prospects good. Health improving. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Weather unsettled. Wheat slightly damaged by frost. Cattle-disease in places. Rice 11, wheat 16½, and *juari* 19 seers per rupee.
Khandwa	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold. Prospects favourable. Health good. Prices steady.
Raipur	*Nil*	Weather clear. Wheat and gram good; linseed slightly damaged. Health good. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Feb. 6th)	*Nil*	Weather cold. Rice threshing and sugar manufacture in progress. Health generally good. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather rather changeable. Crop prospects continue generally good. Prices steady.
British Burma—(Feb. 10th)		
Akyab (Feb. 6th)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Bassein	2·54	Total rainfall 2·54 inches. Public health good; cattle-disease severe in one township, in other places slight.
Rangoon	1·58	Total rainfall 1·58 inches. Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Tavoy	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Harvesting completed.
Pegu	·55	Total rainfall ·55. (For week ending 30th January). Public health and health and cattle good. Reaping nearly finished. (For week ending 6th February). Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping completed.
Henzada	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome	·86	Total rainfall ·06. Slight cholera; cattle healthy.
Toungoo	2·42	Total rainfall 2·42 inches. Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo	·13	Total rainfall ·13. Public health and health of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in three districts, elswhere public health good. Cattle-disease severe in one district, slight in three, elswhere health of cattle good. There has been unseasonable rain for 2 or 3 days in ten districts, but the amount of damage done by the rain has not yet been ascertained.
Assam—(Feb. 10th)		
Gauhati	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Public health fair. Cattle-disease in some mauzas; *kalazar* still in some parts of Luki. Gathering of mustard nearly finished. Pressing of sugarcane commenced.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable. Public health fair.
Cachar	·08	Weather cold. About three-fourths of mustard crop reaped. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Public health good.
Dibrugarh	·07	Weather seasonable. Land being cleared for *aus*; pressing of sugarcane commenced.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 10th)		
Bangalore	. . . .	Crops generally in good condition, but in parts of the Tumkur district *jowari*, Bengal gram and wheat crops are reported to be suffering from blight. Prospects of season fair. Water and fodder diminishing in Kolar District. Public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in parts. No material change in prices.
Mercara	. . . . .	Slight fall in price of food grains. Prospects of season continue good. Smallpox prevalent in parts.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Feb. 10th)		
Amraoti	. . . . .	Weather cold and occasionally cloudy. *Kharif* crops gathered. *Rabi* in good condition. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . . .	Last picking of cotton completed. Prospects of *rabi* good.
Hyderabad (Feb. 4th)	*Nil*	Crops prospering; weeding of *tabi* crops continues; general health of talukas fair. Prices—wheat 14¼, coarse rice 12¼, white *juar* 19¼, yellow *juar* 24, and *tur* 14¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Feb. 10th)		
Indore	*Nil*	Weather continues cold. Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good. Cholera still in Rewa State.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Cent. India States—*contd.*		
Neemuch	*Nil*	Opium slightly damaged by cold. Prospects of other crops and health good.
Goona	*Nil*	Weather very cold. Health and prospects good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health good. Opium and gram slightly injured by late frost.
Sehore	*Nil*	Weather clear. Crops and public health good.
Nowgong	·09	Total rainfall 44·74. Weather cold. Prices rising. Health good.
Rajputana—(Feb. 10th)		
Abu (Feb. 10th)	*Nil*	Health good. Weather fine and cold.
Sirohi („ 8th)	*Nil*	Tanks drying. Health and crops good. Weather very cold.
Marwar („ 6th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* in good condition. Weather almost cloudy. Cold intense. Gram crops reported to have suffered from blight. Small-pox still prevalent.
Kherwara („ 8th)	*Nil*	Weather colder. Gram in some places nipped by the cold. Prices slightly fallen. Health generally good.
Partabgarh („ 7th)	*Nil*	Health and crops good. Prices stationary. Weather clear and cold.
Meywar („ 8th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Health and crops good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Jhalawar („ 5th)	*Nil*	Weather cold and some damage consequently done to opium crops.
Kotah („ 6th)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Weather clear and cold.
Harowti („ 8th)	*Nil*	During the past week the cold has been great. Winds high. Smallpox decreasing at Tonk. Water low in Deoli.
Ajmere („ 9th)	*Nil*	Fever and smallpox still prevalent. Crops somewhat injured by frost. Prices stationary.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects favourable. Prices stationary. Health good.
Dholepur („ 6th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells decreasing. Crops slightly suffering from frost. Health good. Prices steady.
Kerowlee („ „)	*Nil*	*Arhar* and gram suffering from frost. Prices stationary. Weather frosty.
Bhurtpore („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops in good condition. Prices steady. Health good. Weather very cold.
Bikanir („ „)	*Nil*	Fever and smallpox in Rattangarh; health otherwise good. Prices stationary. Weather very cold and cloudy.
Nepal—(Feb. 4th)	*Nil*	Weather very cold.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SIX GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS IN ENGLAND FOR NATIVES OF INDIA.

No. 45—57.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education),—dated Calcutta, the 12th February 1886.

READ again the following papers :—

Home Department Resolution No. 360, dated 30th June 1868.

Ditto ditto No. 525-32, dated 18th January 1870.

Letter from Mr. Monier Williams, dated 14th January 1884.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 2, dated 4th March 1884.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 52, dated 19th June 1884.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 9, dated 20th October 1884.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 20, dated 12th February 1885.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 4, dated 4th July 1885.

Read also—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 104, dated 22nd October 1885.

RESOLUTION.

IN Home Department Resolution No. 360, dated 30th June 1868, a scheme was promulgated for the creation of a certain number of Government scholarships tenable in England by natives of India. It was explained that the object of creating the scholarships was to encourage natives of India to resort more freely to England for the purpose of perfecting their education and of studying for the various learned professions or for the Civil and other services in India. In a subsequent Resolution dated 18th January 1870 the circumstances were set forth under which it had been determined to hold this scheme in abeyance. For some time past the Government of India has been in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the re-establishment of a limited number of Government scholarships tenable in England by natives of India, and the Governor General in Council is glad to be able now to announce that it has been decided to bring into immediate operation a scheme which it is hoped will have the effect of offering a certain measure of encouragement to the youth of this country to proceed to England for the purpose of completing their education either at the University of Oxford or at the University of Cambridge.

2. Six scholarships, the cost of which will be defrayed by the Government of India, will be at once established tenable in England by persons who are natives of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3. The scholarships will be placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab in rotation, one scholarship being given to each of the

first two Universities during the present year (1886) and one scholarship to each of the last two during next year (1887). In allotting the scholarships in future years the same order will be observed.

3. Each scholarship will entitle the holder to an allowance not exceeding £200 per annum, payable from the date of his arrival in England, and will be tenable for three years. No candidate should be more than 21 years of age. Each candidate to whom a scholarship may be awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable period from the date of his selection and to reside there for a period of three years, unless compelled to return sooner by ill health.

4. Each scholar will be entitled to receive a sum of £100 for passage money, and a similar sum will be payable within one month before his actual return to India, if he should complete the full period of three years' residence, or be compelled by sickness to return before the completion of that period.

5. It is intended to reserve to the scholars the power of selecting, once for all, the course of study to be followed by them in England. Each scholar will be required to bind himself by a written engagement to submit to such regulations as may from time to time be framed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the guidance of the scholars.

6. If any scholar, not being disabled by sickness, fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or is guilty of gross misconduct or disregard of the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, he will, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, forfeit his scholarship and further be liable to refund the sum of £100 drawn by him as passage money.

7. It will be open to each University to consider whether a special examination should be held for the election of the scholars, or whether the election should be made on the results of its ordinary examinations. If special examinations are held, the regulations which the University concerned may propose to lay down in regard thereto should be submitted for the previous approval of the Government of India, the necessary arrangements for the conduct of the examinations being made under the orders of the University authorities. It is, however, desirable that the examinations should be held at such a time (probably not later than the month of June in each year) as will afford the successful candidates a sufficient interval to complete their arrangements and to reach England before the opening of the October term at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, to one of which Universities the scholarship-holders will be required to proceed. The candidates for the special examinations, when such examinations are held, must be young men of proved ability, and will be selected by the Vice-Chancellor on the report of the Syndicate or governing body, who will in their turn be guided by the opinion of the Professors and Examiners. The candidates for these examinations or the persons elected as scholarship-holders on the results of the ordinary University examinations must in all cases be graduates of the University under 21 years of age, who are willing with the consent of their families to proceed to England in order to complete a University education, and will be required to satisfy the Vice-Chancellor as to their good conduct, knowledge of the English language, and physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study which they will have to follow in England. The tenure of the scholarships will be strictly dependent on good conduct in England, and will be conditional on satisfactory progress being made in study.

8. The Governor General in Council desires to take this opportunity of expressing his acknowledgments to Mr. Monier Williams, Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford, with whom the present scheme originated and who has always taken a deep interest in any measures designed to promote the educational progress of natives of India.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab for information and communication to the authorities of the Universities concerned.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam and Coorg, and the Resident at Hyderabad for information; and to the Registrar of the Calcutta University for information and guidance.

Ordered further that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Finance for information, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

F. C. DAUKES,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

No. 21 T., Fort William, 12th February 1886.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, No. 862, dated 28th August 1885, and its enclosure, the Report for 1884-85.

OBSERVATIONS.—In the Report for 1883-84 the total Capital Account of the Department was shown to stand at £1,125,589-12-5; on 31st March 1885 it stood at £1,128,947-11-3.

2. The total receipts of the Department in 1884-85 were £93,693 as against £91,242 in 1883-84; these totals are exclusive of the value of "news free" messages, £3,685, and of work done for other Departments, £2,100, which includes the laying of the Ceylon cable. The increase in the value of traffic being £1,788.

3. In the Report for 1883-84 the revenue receipts and expenditure showed a net loss of £3,471-14-10; but the accounts of that year were weighted with an adjustment on account of store transactions of previous years. Excluding these transactions, the accounts showed a profit of £18,566 (including the value of news free messages and work done for other Departments) on the normal operations of the year 1883-84, yielding about 1·65 per cent. on the capital

expended. During the year under review the net debit brought against the Department is £63,191 only, showing an apparent profit of £30,503 on the year's working. This profit is not, however, absolutely real owing to the reduction of expenditure by a drawback entry of £19,763 for stores credited to Revenue on their re-transfer to Capital. On the actual operations for the year the gross revenue shows an increase, but this is more than counterbalanced by increased expenditure, and the net revenue realised is less than that of the former year by £3,346. Taking into account "*pro forma*" revenue, the total net earnings of the Department amount to £16,525 against £18,566 in the previous year.

4. The Persian lines are reported to be in very good condition. The interruptions on the cables have been rather frequent during the year; but the third cable between Jashk and Bushire has since been successfully laid, and will, it is expected, render the Gulf system thoroughly trustworthy. The Mekran land line has worked well.

5. The working of the traffic has been very satisfactory during the year 1883-84, and during the year under review. The number of paid messages carried during 1884-85 was 93,335 as against 90,052 of the previous year. There has been a decrease of total purely Indian traffic; the receipts fell from £368,881 to £360,470, while trans-Indian receipts rose from £175,123 to £195,974.

6. The new cable between India and Ceylon was successfully laid by the staff of the Indo-European Telegraph Department with aid of the cable steamer "*Patrick Stewart.*"

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, for information and guidance.

Also, that copies of the Report and Resolution be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce, the Military (Marine), Home, and Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Also to the Government of Bombay and to the Director General of Telegraphs in India, for information.

Ordered further, that the Report and the Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of State, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, and published in the *Gazette of India.*

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Enclosure to P. W. D. Resolution No. 21T. of 1886.

No. 862, dated 28th August 1885.

From—Colonel J. U. Bateman-Champain, R.E., Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

Administration Report, 1884-85.

I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, my usual report of the working of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year ending the 31st March 1885.

Capital.

Capital, last year.

2. In the Administration Report for the year 1883-84, the total Capital expenditure to 31st March 1884 was shown as £1,125,589-12-5. This figure, however, had to be modified later on for the Parliamentary Accounts owing to the finance figures of the Examiner and those of the yellowbook differing therefrom. The modified total, as shown in Home accounts, page 39, was £1,105,826-12-5, and the difference was due to the Indian accounts having omitted to debit the closing balance of stores re-transferred to Capital on 31st March 1882, amounting to £19,763. The Capital Account on 31st March 1885 stands at £1,128,947-11-3.

Capital, this year.

Revenue.

3. The total receipts of the Department in 1884-85 were—

	£		£	
Traffic ...	91,706	as against	89,918	in 1883-84.
Miscellaneous ...	1,987	,,	1,324	,,
	93,693		91,242	

4. The increase in the value of traffic taken as a whole appears satisfactory: it is further dealt with and analysed under the head of "Traffic."

Extra work done by the Department.

5. Besides the receipts brought to account, the Department transmitted 506 news messages for the information of the Political Officer of the Persian Gulf of the value of £3,685, and the cable steamer performed work for other Departments to the estimated value of £2,100.

Expenditure of the Department.

6. On the expenditure side of the account the net debit brought forward against the Department is £63,191 only, showing an apparent profit of £30,503 on the year's working. This profit, however, is not absolutely real owing to the reduction of expenditure by a drawback entry of £19,763 for stores credited to Revenue on their re-transfer to Capital. This entry was made by the London Office in the Administration Accounts for 1883-84, or as soon as possible after the discovery of the error in India which necessitated it, but it was not taken up by the Examiner in his Finance Accounts for 1883-84; the adjustment, therefore, is repeated in this year's Administration Accounts in order to make them agree, as far as possible, with the Indian Finance Accounts and the Parliamentary Accounts.

7. The following is a comparison of the principal items of expenditure in 1884-85 with those of the previous year, eliminating book transactions under stores :—

	1884-85. More.	1884-85. Less.
	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs	11,646	...
Tools and Plant	...	16,442
Establishment	..	1,557
Cable steamer	5,799	...
Profit and loss	..	1,639
Stores	10,910	...
Share of Chief Direction, &c.	...	333
Advertising and Agencies	5,640	...
	33,995	19,971

LINES, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

Alteration of Teheran-Koom section.

8. In my last year's Report I explained why the operation of shifting the hundred miles of line between Teheran and Koom to a more suitable route had been postponed. The change was forced upon us by the fact of the Persian Government having decided to abandon the old desert track and to make a "carriageable" road to the west of the Kevir—a salt marsh which has always been a terrible obstacle in wet weather. The new road is about eight miles longer than the old one, but is fairly supplied with water, and the Persians have provided at intervals of about sixteen miles decent, convenient "Travellers' houses" with comforts which a few years ago were unheard of in the country.

New rest-houses in Persia.

Method of shifting the wire.

9. The transfer of the wires had to be effected in such a way as not to interrupt the traffic, and the method adopted by Colonel Smith was as follows. He first erected along the new route a temporary line of wooden posts, attaching to it one new wire sent out for the purpose from England, and also one of the three wires, coiled up, and carried across from the old line. During this operation the two remaining wires of the old line sufficed to carry the traffic—one being set apart for the international, the other for the local business. As soon as the temporary line was finished, the traffic was transferred to it, while the old iron posts were dismantled, carried across, and re-erected alongside the wooden posts, the two wires being gradually transferred to the iron poles as the work of erection proceeded. A third wire was then added, and thus the new line, on the old iron posts, was ready for permanent service.

10. The oldest wire of all, *viz.*, that provided in 1863-64, was coiled up and stored in Teheran.

11. The work was tedious and troublesome owing to the rough character of the country, the scarcity of water, and the difficulty of obtaining workmen and transport animals. Colonel Smith states that he was most ably and energetically assisted by Mr. Preece, Assistant Superintendent, and by the four Inspectors and the Persian Linesmen.

Two hundered and fifty new iron poles used.

12. Two hundred and fifty new iron poles had to be supplied for this work from England, and for about ten miles of the road the ground was so hard and rocky that holes could not be dug, but the standards were built up with masonry, the materials for which, including water, had to be brought from a considerable distance.

Severe season in Persia.

13. The winter of 1884-85 was unusually severe, especially in the south of Persia, where our lines were most seriously demaged by heavy rain and snow-storms. On the 20th January a length of about 130 miles was almost completely wrecked. Temporary repairs were carried out and communication restored as quickly as possible. The Inspectors and Linesmen of the several sections, as usual, did their best to overcome the great difficulties of the situation, and it must be remembered that to mend the Telegraph among the mountains of Persia, after a heavy fall of snow, exposes the men engaged to serious suffering, and in many cases to imminent danger.

Exertions of the Inspectors and Linesmen.

Wilful damage.

14. Only one case of wilful damage worth mention occurred. This was, as usual, in the neighbourhood of the village of Borazjoon, where an unruly individual thought fit to destroy half a dozen poles and sever the wires with the object of bringing trouble on the Local Governor.

15. Compensation for all outstanding items of wilful damage was recovered at the end of the year through Her Majesty's Legation.

Present state of Persian lines.

16. With the exception of some cracks which have shown themselves in a number of the iron poles to which clamps have now been attached, Colonel Smith reports the Teheran-Bushire Division to be in very good condition.

Cables lately reported on.

17. As regards the state of the Persian Gulf cables, I have so very lately submitted to the Government of India a special and complete account of the condition of the several sections, that it is unnecessary for me to treat again of the subject in detail.

My proposals for the future maintenance of the Gulf communication.

18. In my letter No. 585 of the 15th October 1884, I showed that in consequence of decay and corrosion of the outer wires, due to age, the interruptions were becoming year by year more numerous and more difficult to put right, and I proposed several alternative measures which would more or less adequately meet the necessities of the case. In that letter I gave the reasons which led me to depute Mr. Preece to travel over the country between Shiraz and Jashk, and report on the question of constructing an aërial line between those places which would complete the land communication from India, the whole way to the German Ocean. But after carefully weighing the advantages and the objections to the several plans, I concluded by strongly advising that a new cable should be laid between Jashk and Bushire so as to render our Gulf system thoroughly trustworthy, for the next twenty years at least, by means of the cable to Fâo for the Turkish line, as well as to Bushire for the Teheran route.

19. This proposal was eventually approved, and a new gutta-percha cable, of a type almost similar to that of the existing Gulf lines, is now being manufactured at Silvertown, and will be laid, I trust, in November of this year.

New Jashk-Bushire cable now being made.

20. As, therefore, I feel persuaded that due precautions for the future maintenance of communication have now been taken, I am less disturbed, than I otherwise should be, by the rather formidable list of interruptions during 1884-85, which will be specified and tabulated below.

Interruptions in Gulf.

21. The total length of the cables submerged is 1,722·45 knots, made up as follows :—

Present length of cables.

	Knots.
Fâo-Bushire gutta-percha	152·59
Bushire-Jashk ditto	507·18
Jashk-Gwadur ditto	273·33
Gwadur-Manora ditto	271·62
Karachi Harbour (3) ditto	17·67
Total Gutta-Percha	1,222·39
Bushire-Jashk India-rubber	500·42
	1,722·81

The total length has, by reason of repairing operations, been increased during the twelve months by 2·46 knots.

22. I may here point out that by far the greater number of breaks in our gutta-percha cable have happened on the Bushire-Jashk Section, in which, however, there is a length of not less than 200 miles, where no defect has occurred since the line was laid more than 21 years ago! This circumstance is probably due to the fact that for that distance the sea bottom is soft and level, and it is believed that most of our accidents can be ascribed to the cable having been laid too tight on an uneven surface and too near certain islands and parts of the coast where rocks are met with. We shall, I need not say, do our best to avoid these sources of danger when laying the new line.

23. As customary, I beg to attach hereto the annual report on the cables, prepared by the Engineer and Electrician, Mr. Possmann, who is at present acting for Sir Henry Mance, absent in England. Mr. Possmann states that during the twelve months under report no fewer than 29 faults showed themselves in the different cable sections. This figure compares very unfavourably with that for the previous year, when 16 faults were reported.

Engineer's Report.

24. Mr. Ffinch, the Director of the Persian Gulf Division, states that the Mekran land line worked, with a few exceptions, well during the year.

25. The total length of this section from Karachi through Ormara, Gwadur and Charbar to Jashk is now 698 miles; the length of the wires employed being altogether 1,394½ miles.

Length of Mekran land line.

26. Its extent is therefore 6½ miles more than last year owing to an alteration of course at the Jagin river.

27. As mentioned in my last year's Report, we have found that the iron standards on parts of this section are rather quickly corroded by the excessive moisture of the atmosphere, and Mr. Ffinch has been introducing here and there creosoted wooden supports which he thinks promise to prove satisfactory.

Wooden posts.

28. The season was excessively rainy, and many repairs and slight diversions—none, however, of very great importance—were effected during the year.

29. On the 27th September 1884, I received a telegram asking me to purchase, on account of the Director General of Indian Telegraphs, enough materials of the different kinds needed to manufacture 29 knots of new cable. The materials were to be sent to Mr. Ffinch at Karachi and made up in our factory at Manora. The cable was to be laid by our telegraph steamer, the *Patrick Stewart*, if possible by the month of March 1885. Although I lost no time in ordering the core and covering materials through the India Stores Department, it is probable that the work would not have been completed by the specified time had the Director not been able to make use of some of our own stores in hand at Karachi. The cable was finished under Mr. Possmann's careful superintendence, and successfully laid by that officer and Captain Bishop on the 7th March, the *Patrick Stewart* having sailed from Karachi on the 15th February. A complete report of the operations, with detailed tests, &c., was submitted by Mr. Ffinch to Mr. Cappel on the 7th April, and I think that Messrs. Ffinch, Possmann, and Bishop deserve much credit for the punctuality with which the work was done. Messrs. Brown and Elton, who have served for many years as Head Cable Foremen and Jointers respectively, performed their duties, as usual, exceedingly well.

Laying of new Ceylon cable.

Cable Factory at Manora near Karachi.

30. Under the supervision of Messrs. Mance and Possmann the cable factory at Manora has been of extraordinary service. Including the Ceylon cable, to which I have just alluded, no less than 84·14 knots were covered during the year 1884-85. Ten knots of old cable besides were re-taped and a quantity more stripped. More than a mile of cable of the ordinary type can now be covered per diem, but some slight additions may be required to enable our machinery to deal satisfactorily with the heavier pattern used for the shore ends.

INTERRUPTIONS.

31. In last year's Report I drew attention to the practical difference between what are called "partial" and what "total" interruptions. During 1884-85 the former were very numerous and annoying, but total interruption of the Persian Gulf cable route to Europe lasted altogether less than 6 days, *viz.*, from the 3rd to the 8th January, when both cables were simultaneously disabled by wear and tear.

Total interruption of London-Teheran lines.

32. Between Bushire and London the Perso-Russian, commonly known as the Indo-European route, was totally incapacitated for work as follows:—the Company's section London to Teheran for 6 days 3 hours 17 minutes, and our own Persian length between Teheran and Bushire 13 days 11 hours 42 minutes.

Serious breakdown of Bushire-Fâo cable.

33. The Turkish route from Bushire to London *viâ* Fâo was interrupted in Asia Minor for 16 days 22 hours 54 minutes, and between Fâo and Bushire, the portion under our charge, for no less than 75 days 18 hours 6 minutes. This last section of our oldest cable broke down unluckily at a most unfortunate time when our cable steamer was in dock at Bombay and could not possibly be sent to effect the necessary repairs. The laying of the new line next November will supply us with an amount of cable amply sufficient to allow of our thoroughly overhauling and strengthening this portion of our Gulf system.

34. The precise particulars of the total interruptions are clearly given in Appendix attached to this report.

Causes of accident in Persia.

35. Colonel Smith attributes the breaks in Persia to exceptionally severe weather; in one case to wilful damage near Borazjoon mentioned above, to the effects of a violent hurricane in April 1884, and to decay of some of the poles which are now being gradually replaced.

Causes of accident in Gulf.

36. The cause of so many failures in the cables may be traced simply to old age and natural decay.

Breaks on Mekran line.

37. The breaks on the Mekran land line were few and of short duration, the most serious accident being due to a heavy flood in March, which caused a total interruption of 1¼ days.

TRAFFIC.

London Convention.

38. The tariffs and regulations of the London Convention remained in force throughout 1884-85.

Analysis of paid traffic.

39. The paid messages carried by the Department during the year, as well as those of 1883-84 (given for the purpose of comparison), are as follows:—

	1884-85.		1883-84.	
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.
Government	2 616	95,748	2,119	74,151
Private (commercial, &c.)	90,525	1,150,535	87,838	1,140,323
Press at reduced rates	194	79,085	95	65,062
Totals	93,335	1,325,368	90,052	1,279,536

Average length of a message.

The average length of the messages classed as Private (commercial, &c.) was about 12¾ words. For the last four years this figure has fluctuated between 12½ and 13.

Common Purse receipts.

40. In 1884-85 the total receipts of the Common Purse for division between the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European Telegraph Company, and this Department amounted to £556,444, or about £12,440 more than in the preceding twelve months.

Decrease of total purely Indian traffic.

41. It is noticeable that the traffic to and from India itself has rather fallen off, but the decrease has been more than made up by the development of business with the far East. Purely Indian receipts fell from £368,881 to £360,470; Trans-Indian rose from £175,123 to £195,974.

Shares of work done.

42. The Indo-European route carried 7·37 per cent. more than its calculated proportionate share of the Indian work, 3·91 per cent. less than its share of the Trans-Indian. In accordance with an agreement we paid over about £8,640 to the Eastern Telegraph Company.

43. The percentage of the Gulf traffic that passed *viâ* Teheran was 94·72, by Fâo and Constantinople 5·28. In the previous year these figures were respectively 93·26 and 6·74. The comparative decrease *viâ* Turkey was doubtless caused by the unfortunate and prolonged interruption of our Bushire-Fâo cable referred to above.

Traffic *viâ* Turkey.

44. According to the *Government Telegraph Gazette*, the average speed of transmission in 1884-85 between the United Kingdom and Calcutta was—

Speed of transmission.

Viâ Teheran.	*Viâ* Turkey.	*Viâ* Suez.
1·58	10·20	3·15

Last year these figures were respectively—

1·34	13·12	3·25

I may, however, observe that the general working in Persia and the Gulf was, to a certain extent, impeded by the great number of long cipher messages to and from the Afghan Frontier Commission.

45. In accuracy of transmission a slight improvement is reported, and fewer complaints from the public have been received than in 1883-84; the numbers being respectively 45 and 75.

Accuracy.

46. As regards the checking of the Common Purse, the Indo-European Company's accounts for 1883-84, four months of which were treated of in my last year's Report, were closely checked for the remainder of the year. A considerable number of petty discrepancies appeared, but it is satisfactory to find that no errors of principle were discovered, the errors being due to the multiplicity of details in the accounts. The result showed that altogether the sum of £52-10 too little had been credited, which deficiency will be made good.

Checking of Common Purse.

47. The Eastern Company's accounts were tested, as usual, by the examination of a portion of the returns for each month. No error was detected in the accounts themselves, but there was a serious discrepancy of some 1·87 per cent. between the number of words given respectively by the Check Office, Calcutta, and by the Company.

48. Some correspondence has taken place with a view to the introduction of a better form of return, and I trust that no difficulty will occur in the future.

49. The examination of the Common Purse accounts for 1884-85 has been commenced, but is not yet sufficiently advanced for report.

50. The settlement between this Department and the Indian Department was based on the arbitrary rate, fixed some years ago by India, of francs 25·05=£1, the exchange between English and Indian currencies being regulated by the Secretary of State's monthly drawings. This exchange varied between *d.*19·75 and *d.*18·79, the mean for the year being *d.*19·2427=1 Rupee.

51. The settlements between the Department and the English Companies on the general traffic account, and on the Common Purse account, were made at the rate of francs 25=£1. The settlement with Turkey was made, as usual, by the purchase at Constantinople of a three months' bill on London for the equivalent in sterling of the balance in francs due to the Department.

Inspections.

52. In April and May 1884, Colonel Murdock Smith completed his tour, begun in March, over the lines under his direction between Teheran and Bushire. On his return journey he spent two months in Shiraz, and made arrangements for the future shelter of the clerks in houses specially built for their accommodation. The new site is excellent and spacious, and lies about half a mile to the westward of the city. Colonel Smith saw the buildings commenced, and Dr. Odling and he are convinced that the new quarters, which have long been wanted, will, when occupied, prove of very great benefit to our men, particularly as regards their bodily health. Colonel Smith also succeeded in persuading the Persians to thoroughly repair the rather dilapidated Shiraz Office, an old palace which is used both by the Persian signallers and our own, and which includes quarters for the clerk in charge.

Colonel Smith's inspection.

53. In the Gulf Division Mr. Finch visited the Mekran Coast offices between Karachi and Jashk, and travelled over a considerable portion of the land line. His inspection of the Bushire and Fâo stations did not take place till after the conclusion of the year under report.

Mr. Finch's inspection.

54. I myself, having just returned from the Persian Gulf at the end of the official year 1883-84, made no journey during 1884-85.

Establishments.

55. A slight but advantageous change was made in the classification of the signalling establishments in Persia.

Slight change in Persia.

56. Captain Wells, R.E., the Assistant Director, was away from the country throughout the year on sick certificate. Mr. Inspector Whittingback returned to duty from furlough on the 31st January.

57. In the Persian Gulf no changes were made. Three clerks resigned the service, and two were engaged on probation.

DEPARTMENTAL STEAMER.

Work done in 1884-85 by the cable ship.

58. The usual tabular statement showing the work done during the year by the cable ship, the *Patrick Stewart*, is appended. The vessel made six repairing trips to the Gulf, steaming over 11,000 miles. The Engineering staff were on board for no less than 157 days.

Laying of Ceylon cable.

59. In addition to these duties, the ship laid the new Ceylon cable which I have described in a previous paragraph of this letter. On this occasion the vessel was absent from her regular work for 35 days, and steamed 3,700 miles. The value of the work done by the *Patrick Stewart* for other Departments, including the laying of the Ceylon cable, was Rs. 21,001-10-8.

Correspondence relating to control of ship.

60. In last year's Report, para. 53, I observed that I was not altogether satisfied with the system of control in force on board, and I expressed my intention of referring the case exhaustively for the consideration of the Government of India. This I did in my letter No. 587 of the 28th October 1884, which, for reasons therein given, was submitted through the India Office. I have recently received the decision of His Excellency the Viceroy, as given in Despatch No. 5 (Military Marine) of the 11th May 1885, to Lord Kimberley, and I see that my suggestions are not considered practicable.

STORES.

61. The principal items of expenditure under the head of Stores during the year, exclusive of those used for the Indian Ceylon cable, which are to be replaced, were as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Purchase of stores in India	11,780	12	2
London stores, including freight and landing charges	1,58,019	4	4
Stores for other Departments	5,068	11	2
Total	1,74,868	11	8

The issues of stores were as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For cable	69,208	5	1
For land line	13,667	11	6
For offices	11,869	7	0
Total	94,745	7	7

62. The value of the manufacture outturn was Rs. 70,235-5-6 ; out of this, Rs. 46,178 was for gutta-percha cable, and Rs. 23,186 for India-rubber cable manufactured.

GENERAL.

63. In October last, at the urgent request of His Excellency Sir Ronald Thomson and of General Sir Peter Lumsden, Colonel Smith, with my consent, ordered Signaller Gray to Meshed to do the telegraph work of the Boundary Commission, and made special arrangements with His Excellency the Mukhber-ud-Daulah for facilitating and expediting the service. As it soon became apparent that the number of messages, almost all in cypher, would be very great, another clerk, Mr. Bull, was told off for the Teheran part of the Commission's work. The Persian line from Teheran to Meshed consists of a single wire, about 600 miles long, very badly insulated on short wooden poles, and, generally speaking, unworkable at night and in wet weather. It consequently required great skill, patience and perseverance on the part of Messrs. Gray and Bull to get the long cypher telegrams through by such a line, which, moreover, was not always at their disposal. Messrs. Gray and Bull exerted themselves with success, and gave great satisfaction both to Her Majesty's Legation and to the Commission. In connection with this service, Colonel Smith received a letter from Mr. Condie Stephen, C. B., Assistant Commissioner, dated Meshed, 11th April, in which the following passage occurs :— "Mr. Gray has been most energetic, and had it not been for his indefatigable attention at the office, I don't think any telegrams would have been received at all. Mr. Bull, too, appears to be very attentive, and I am sure the greatest service has been rendered to the Commission in your so kindly detaching them to the Meshed line." As an illustration of the way in which the work was sometimes got through, I may mention the following instance. On the 7th April, after the line had been interrupted for a week, communication, with feeble and intermittent signals, was partially restored. Messrs. Gray and Bull were immediately at the instruments and with the greatest difficulty and endless repetitions, got through the greater part of a very important cypher telegram,—the one in fact announcing the Russian attack on the Afghan post near Penjdeh. Mr. Gray had probably been told by Mr. Stephen that that particular telegram was specially important. He therefore very wisely gave it priority over the other telegrams that had accumulated during the break, and Mr. Bull showed similar presence of mind in at once sending to the Legation the portion of the message he had received when the line again broke down, without waiting for its completion or for an opportunity of collating what he

had got. Such an opportunity did not, in fact, occur till the 9th, although on the 8th the line was open for a very short time, during which the Persians kept possession of it for cypher messages to the Shah, which no doubt also referred to the battle of Penjdeh. The promptitude, skill and well-advised suspension of ordinary regulations on the part of the two clerks, thus got the report of the battle through an almost unworkable line to Her Majesty's Legation, and the Government in England, and in India, two days before it would have reached them in the ordinary course of telegraph business.

64. As regards the conduct of the staff, I extract the following from Colonel Smith's Annual Report :—

"I am much indebted to Mr. Daniell (Superintendent in charge of Accounts) and to the Assistant Superintendents, Messrs. Preece, Hoeltzer and Fahie, for their constant care and attention to their several duties. Also to the Inspectors for the great interest they have always taken in their work. The Signalling staff, among whom may be specially mentioned Mr. Fargues, clerk in charge at Shiraz, have also, as a rule, been regular and punctual, well conducted and attentive to their duties. Mr. Churchill, clerk in Director's Office, has given me every satisfaction.

"The Medical Officers, Drs. Baker and Odling, have, I need hardly say, shown their habitual kindness to all requiring their attendance. I am glad to say the amount of sickness among the staff was decidedly less than during the previous year.

"The general business of the Department has been conducted without the slightest friction either with the Persian Gulf Department, the Indo-European Company, or the Persian Telegraph officials."

65. Mr. Ffinch writes as follows of the officers and clerks of his Division :—

"In conclusion, I desire to place on record my appreciation of the services of the whole of my staff, who continue to work to my entire satisfaction. Most of the signalling clerks now in the service have been with us for many years, and consequently promotion among them is slow. I think, therefore, the time has come when a re-organization in their favour should be carried out, and I shall have the pleasure to shortly submit my proposals on their behalf.

"I especially desire to bring once again to your favourable notice the ready assistance, at all times given, and cordial aid rendered me, by Messrs. Herbage, Mance, and Possman; to Captain Bishop, also, the best thanks of the Department are due for the good services rendered. Mr. Betts, while in charge of the Traffic Branch, conducted the duties most satisfactorily. My best thanks are also due to Messrs. Pierce, Newnham, and Allen for good work done on the land line during a very trying season."

66. Mr. Brasher, Director of Traffic, and the clerks who assist in carrying on the duties of this Office, gave me, as usual, complete satisfaction.

APPENDIX A.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(PREPARED PARTLY FROM TELEGRAMS.)

Summary of Expenditure on Capital Account to 31st March 1885.

	Charges. In India.	Charges. In England.	Charges. Total.	Credits. In India.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1884					...	1,105,826 12 5
Capital Expenditure from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885—						
Persian Gulf Section—						
Works	683 12 0	...	683 12 0	...		
Expenditure of Public Works Department	11,718 0 0	...	11,718 0 0	...		
Tools and Plant	1,519 14 10	...	1,519 14 10	...		
Cable Steamer	3,896 0 0	...	3,896 0 0	...		
Suspense Heads—						
Stores	3,45,403 10 0	1,69,475 0 0	5,14,878 10 0	3,10,741 14 6		
Advances	52,426 1 6	...	52,426 1 6	43,849 10 11		
Sales	525 8 0	...	525 8 0	559 0 0		
Balance debited Capital Account	...	...	...	2,22,705 4 11	22,270 10 7	
	4,08,380 14 4	1,69,475 0 0	5,77,855 14 4	5,77,855 14 4		
Persian Section—						
Works	22,285 14 3	...	22,825 14 3	...		
Suspense Heads—						
Stores	...	...	...	6,610 0 0		
Advances	15,147 1 3	...	15,147 1 3	10,858 13 5		
Balance debited Capital Account	...	...	...	20,504 2 1	2,050 8 3	
	37,972 15 6	...	37,972 15 6	37,972 15 6	24,320 18 10	
Deduct.—Miscellaneous receipts in India—						
Three instalments on account of substitution of iron standards for wooden poles in Persia				12,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	23,120 18 10
Total Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1885						1,128,947 11 3

LONDON OFFICE;
28th August 1885.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Director-in-Chief.

A. BRASHER,
Director of Traffic.

APPENDIX B.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

For year ended 31st March 1885 (prepared partly from telegrams).

Dr.

To Traffic Earnings, 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885—

	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Total.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Net earnings on Indian, Trans-Indian and local traffic, including the profit on mean rates *viâ* Turkey	8,96,893 13 4	1,07,828 8 9	10,04,722 6 1	
=£	89,689 7 9	10,782 17 1	1,00,472 4 10	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Common Purse—				
Credit	74,961 16 3	10,414 13 0	85,376 9 3	
Debits	67,248 3 4	9,361 19 8	76,610 3 0	
Balance due to Common Purse	7,713 12 11	1,052 13 4	8,766 6 3	
Net Traffic Receipts	81,975 14 10	9,730 3 9	91,705 18 7	91,705 18 7

	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Total.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	
To Miscellaneous Receipts—				
In India	1,818 4 9	17,721 0 8	19,539 5 5	1,953 18 8

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Profit and Loss—		
Difference between the equivalent in rupees of the sum in francs due to the Persian Government for 1883-84 as shown in the accounts of that year, and the sum afterwards shown in Finance and Revenue Accounts on the same account	15 0 2	
Balance of Unsettled Traffic Accounts for 1881-82 written off to Profit	39 9 10	
	54 10 0	
Less—		
Loss by exchange on remittance from Constantinople of Ottoman balance for 1883-84	20 19 3	
		33 10 9
£		93,693 8 0

Cr

By Expenditure from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885—

	In India.	In England.	Total.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Persian Gulf Section—				
Repairs	1,04,143 7 6	...	1,04,143 7 6	
Establishment	2,67,076 11 2	9,368 11 4	2,76,445 6 6	
Tools and Plant	27,695 2 11	...	27,695 2 11	
Cable Steamer	1,16,710 11 9	...	1,16,710 11 9	
Stores	1,53,376 0 0	...	1,53,376 0 0	
Share of Chief Direction, London and Constantinople Offices	...	29,318 9 11	29,318 9 11	
Share of advertising and agency charges for 1883	...	8,268 7 7	8,268 7 7	
Royalty for use of the Brown Allan Relay	...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	
Total Persian Gulf Section	3,62,250 1 4	48,955 12 10	4,11,205 14 2	
Persian Section—				
Repairs	5,775 2 5	...	5,775 2 5	
Establishment	1,90,500 10 6	1,104 7 4	1,91,605 1 10	
Tools and Plant	1,574 13 10	...	1,574 13 10	
Profit and Loss	361 4 2	...	361 4 2	
Stores	1,579 0 0	5,888 8 0	4,309 8 0	
Share of Chief Direction, London and Constantinople Offices	...	12,942 6 9	12,942 6 9	
Share of advertising and Agency charges for 1883	...	4,134 3 9	4,134 3 9	
Total Persian Section	1,96,632 14 11	24,069 9 10	2,20,702 8 9	
Total Indo-European Telegraph Department	5,58,883 0 3	73,025 6 8	6,31,908 6 11	63,190 16 10
By Balance				30,502 11 2
£				93,693 8 0

LONDON OFFICE;
28th August 1885.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Director-in-Chief.

A. BRASHER,
Director of Traffic.

APPENDIX C.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

COMMON PURSE.

TABLE A.

Division of Receipts.

Year.	INDIAN MESSAGES.					TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.					TOTAL.				
	Number of words.	Total net value.	PROPORTIONS FOR			Number of words.	Total net value.	PROPORTIONS FOR			Number of words.	Total net value.	PROPORTIONS FOR		
			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.			Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878-79	1,720,865	310,009 16 2	187,214 18 10	69,256 3 5	53,538 13 11	841,866	117,170 15 7	94,357 12 6	14,095 13 2	8,717 9 11	2,562,731	427,180 11 9	281,572 11 4	83,351 16 7	62,256 3 10
1879-80	1,916,511	337,767 6 8	204,191 16 10	75,339 7 7	58,236 2 3	1,030,660½	142,541 14 11	114,667 0 5	17,206 6 7	10,668 7 11	2,947,171½	480,309 1 7	318,858 17 3	92,545 14 2	68,904 10 2
1880-81	2,143,516	379,839 8 8	229,385 0 9	84,856 2 5	65,598 5 6	1,043,695½	143,776 13 1	115,783 6 10	17,296 6 4	10,696 19 11	3,187,211½	523,616 1 9	345,168 7 7	102,152 8 9	76,295 5 5
1881-82	2,012,597½	360,011 1 9	221,721 18 1	78,165 12 1	60,123 11 7	1,140,106	155,093 0 1	118,529 6 4	21,889 15 3	14,673 19 1	3,152,703½	515,104 2 5	340,251 4 5	100,055 7 4	74,797 10 8
1882-83	2,086,976½	384,007 5 9	227,080 3 4	88,797 13 1	68,129 9 4	1,196,822½	161,035 16 7	119,310 9 1	24,940 13 8	16,784 13 10	3,283,799	545,043 2 4	346,390 12 5	113,738 6 9	84,914 3 2
1883-84	2,056,841½	368,880 9 2	223,913 3 6	81,777 2 7	63,190 3 1	1,286,291½	175,123 6 7	140,324 19 11	21,404 12 10	13,393 13 10	3,343,139	544,003 15 9	364,238 3 5	103,181 15 5	76,583 16 11
1884-85	2,033,938	360,469 16 5	218,775 8 4	79,930 9 2	61,763 18 11	1,421,111	195,974 2 6	157,057 2 4	23,943 8 0	14,973 12 2	3,455,049	556,443 18 11	375,832 10 8	103,873 17 2	76,737 11 1

TABLE B.

Division of Traffic as actually carried.

Year.	INDIAN MESSAGES.				TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.				TOTAL.			
	Total net value.	PROPORTIONS FOR			Total net value.	PROPORTIONS FOR			Total net value.	PROPORTIONS FOR		
		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.		Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878-79	310,009 16 2	221,062 0 7	48,921 2 0	40,026 13 7	117,170 15 7	111,616 0 7	3,316 9 4	2,238 5 8	427,180 11 9	332,678 1 2	52,237 11 4	42,264 19 3
1879-80	337,767 6 8	229,381 19 1	59,437 16 3	48,947 11 4	142,541 14 3	134,124 5 8	4,877 2 3	3,540 7 0	480,309 1 7	363,506 4 9	64,314 18 6	52,487 18 4
1880-81	379,839 8 8	262,115 19 4	64,967 10 10	52,755 18 6	143,776 3 1	132,990 5 3	6,307 8 7	4,478 19 3	523,616 1 9	395,106 4 7	71,274 19 5	57,234 17 9
1881-82	360,011 1 9	232,682 0 4	71,429 14 11	55,899 6 6	155,093 0 8	126,038 4 1	17,846 9 11	11,208 6 8	515,104 2 5	358,720 4 5	89,276 4 10	67,107 13 2
1882-83	384,007 5 9	185,637 10 3	113,201 11 7	85,168 3 11	161,035 16 7	95,426 5 8	40,049 13 6	25,559 17 5	545,043 2 4	281,063 15 11	153,251 5 1	110,728 1 4
1883-84	368,880 9 2	206,426 16 6	92,281 15 4	70,171 17 4	175,123 6 7	146,277 15 11	17,609 12 10	11,235 17 10	544,003 15 9	352,704 12 5	109,891 8 2	81,407 15 2
1884-85	360,469 16 5	191,129 15 6	95,655 5 6	73,684 15 5	195,974 2 1	165,473 1 3	18,809 7 5	11,691 13 10	556,443 18 11	356,602 16 9	114,464 12 11	85,376 9 3

LONDON OFFICE;
August 1884.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director-in-Chief.

A. BRASHER,
Director of Traffic.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Total interruptions to through traffic on the Constantinople-Karachi Section of the Turkish route during the year 1884-85.

Month.	Constantinople-Fão Section.			Fão-Karachi Section.			Turkish route totally interrupted.			Remarks.
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
April 1884	5	5	48	5	4	34	10	10	22	
May "	3	12	42	7	19	48	11	8	30	
June "	1	8	..	...	...	...	1	8	...	
July "	5	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	4	
August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
September "	...	23	47	...	...	...	...	23	47	
October "	...	...	...	4	7	40	4	7	40	
November "	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	
December "	...	...	...	27	13	...	27	13	..	
January 1885	...	7	50	5	19	...	6	2	50	
February "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
March "	...	12	43	15	2	4	15	14	47	
	16	22	54	75	18	6	92	17	...	
	Comparison with preceding two years.									
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
1882-83	29	14	13	31	9	16	60	23	29	
1883-84	31	5	5	17	1	30	48	6	35	

List of Total interruptions to through traffic on the Teheran route in 1884-85.

Month.	Indo-European Company's Section.			Indo-European Departmental Lines. In Persia.			Indo-European Departmental Lines. In Persian Gulf.			Deduct for simultaneous interruptions on two or more sections of Indo-European route.			Indo-European route as a whole, *viâ* Teheran totally interrupted.			Remarks.
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
April 1884	...	12	27	...	12	40	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	7	
May "	...	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	
June "	...	19	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	35	
July "	...	15	34	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	15	34	
August "	...	4	55	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	55	
September "	...	5	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	39	
October "	...	1	25	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	
November "	...	23	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	25	
December "		2	45	...	13	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	25	
January 1885	...	...	25	9	23	50	5	19	...	1	11	50	14	7	25	
February "	2	9	45	2	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	3	
March "	...	...	...	...	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	
	6	3	17	13	11	42	5	19	...	1	11	50	23	22	9	
	Comparison with preceding two years.															
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
1882-83	29	10	16	1	4	31	*5	18	24	...	...	..	36	9	11	
1883-84	9	7	11	...	13	41	*17	1	30	...	13	18	24	9	4	

* Included also in Fão-Karachi Section.

LONDON OFFICE;
28th August 1885.

J. U. BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director-in-Chief.

A. BRASHER,
Director of Traffic.

APPENDIX E.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(PERSIAN GULF SECTION).

Statement of work done by the I. M. S. "Patrick Stewart" during the year 1884-85.

Date. From		Date. To		Particulars.
1884.				
April	1	April	1	On passage to Karachi from Persian Gulf.
"	2	"	2	Arrived at Karachi.
"	3	"	17	Lying at moorings in Karachi Harbour, cleaning and scraping double bottoms, heeling ship over, coaling and preparing vessel for sea.
"	18	May	30	Left Karachi and repaired Gwadur-Jashk, Jashk-Bushire cable (2 faults) and Bushire-Fâo cable (2 faults), and returned to Karachi with S. S. *Comet* in tow from Gwadur.
May	31	June	21	Lying at moorings in Karachi Harbour.
June	22	"	23	Vessel beached for repairs.
"	24	August	19	Vessel hauled off and moored.
August	20	September	3	Left Karachi and repaired 3 faults in the Jashk-Bushire gutta-percha cable, and returned to Karachi.
September	4	"	15	Lying in Karachi Harbour prepared for sea.
"	16	October	7	Left Karachi and repaired Jashk-Bushire and Gwadur-Karachi gutta-percha cable, and returned to Karachi.
October	8	"	12	Lying in Karachi Harbour, prepared ship to proceed on cable work near Bushire.
"	13	November	9	Left Karachi and repaired 2 faults in Jashk-Bushire, 1 fault in Bushire-Fâo cables, and returned to Karachi.
November	10	"	10	Left Karachi and repaired fault in Karachi-Gwadur cable off Cape Monze, and returned to Karachi.
"	11	"	15	Lying at moorings in Karachi Harbour, removing cable, &c., and preparing ship to proceed to Bombay.
"	16	"	16	Left for Bombay.
"	16	"	19	On passage.
"	20	"	20	Arrived Bombay and discharged stores, &c.
"	21	December	1	Docked vessel and under going repairs, &c.
December	2	"	2	Hauled out of dock.

Statement of work done by the I. M. S. "Patrick Stewart" *during the year 1884-1885*—(contd).

Date. From		Date. To		Particulars.
December	3	December	4	Employed coaling ship, taking in Government stores for Karachi. Left at midnight.
"	5	"	6	On passage.
"	7	"	7	Arrived at Karachi.
"	8	"	11	At Karachi discharging stores and taking in cable and telegraph stores for Persian Gulf.
		1885.		
"	12	January	17	Left Karachi and repaired Karachi-Gwadur gutta-percha cable off Milan, 2 faults in Jashk-Bushire India-rubber cable off Hengam Island and Tomb Island, and one fault in Bushire Fâo-cable, and one fault in Bushire-Jashk gutta-percha cable off Great Tumb, and returned to Karachi.
January	18	"	26	Lying at moorings in Karachi Harbour, coaling and preparing ship for sea.
"	27	February	5	Left Karachi and repaired fault in Jashk-Bushire gutta-percha west of Jashk, and returned to Karachi.
February	6	"	14	Lying at moorings in Karachi Harbour, coaling and preparing ship, taking in cable, &c., preparatory to leaving for Paumben to lay a new cable between India and Ceylon.
"	15	"	15	Left for Ceylon.
"	16	"	28	On passage.
March	1	March	1	Arrived at Paumben.
"	2	"	7	Employed submerging new cable between Ceylon and India.
"	8	"	8	Left for Colombo, *viâ* Galle, through Palks Straits.
"	9	"	10	On passage from Point Pedro to Colombo.
"	11	"	11	Arrived at Colombo.
"	12	"	13	Coaling ship, filling up boiler with fresh water, &c., and left at 10 P.M. for Karachi.
"	14	"	22	On passage.
"	23	"	23	Arrived at Karachi.
"	24	"	31	Lying at moorings in Karachi Harbour, cleaning, scraping boilers, coaling ship, and taking in cable, &c.

KARACHI;
13th June 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX F.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1884-85.

The lengths of the various sections on the 31st March 1885 were as follows :—

	Knots.
Fâo-Bushire gutta-percha	152·59
Bushire-Jashk ditto	507·18
Jashk-Gwadur ditto	273·33
Gwadur-Manora ditto	271·62
Bushire-Jashk India-rubber	500·42
Total	1,705·14

the total length having by the various repairs during the last year been increased 2·1 knots.

ELECTRICAL CONDITION OF THE CABLES.

Appendix A.

All the sections being faulty at the close of the last official year, I have given in Appendix A the electrical condition during the month preceding that in which the various faults occurred. These figures show the cable throughout to be electrically in very fair order, and I have no doubt that as soon as the various repairs are completed, the insulation will compare well with that of last year.

The faults in the Bushire-Jashk India-rubber, Jashk-Gwadur and Gwadur-Manora gutta-percha sections are partial earth ones, and have not up to the present interfered with the working in any way.

FAULTS AND INTERRUPTIONS.

Appendix B.

The faults during the last official year reached the large number of 29, of which 22 have been repaired, while 3 partial earth faults and 4 total breaks are still waiting repair. This delay has been caused by the cable ship having been away five weeks to lay the Ceylon cables and afterwards breaking down after leaving Karachi on the way to repair the faults in question.

The Fâo-Bushire cable had 4 faults, and was interrupted during the last year for 70 days. The Bushire-Jashk gutta-percha section, with 13 faults, was broken down 119 days. The India-rubber cable had 5 faults, and failed for 40 days. The Jashk-Gwadur section had but 2 partial earth faults, and was interrupted for repairs only for 20 hours; while the Gwadur-Manora section, with 4 defects, was interrupted 40 days.

One circuit from Karachi to Bushire was available for 360 days, and a second line was working for 7 months; while the Persian Gulf system was totally interrupted for 5 days only, in consequence of both the Bushire-Jashk cables being broken down simultaneously.

REPAIRS.

Appendix C.

To execute the 20 repairs, the cable ship *Patrick Stewart* made six trips, during which she steamed over 11,000 miles. The Engineering staff were absent from head-quarters, up the Gulf, 157 days, besides 35 days laying the Ceylon cable, during which the ship steamed another 3,700 miles. Of the 46 miles of cable cut out, 20 per cent. had to be left on the ground, being too weak to be lifted; 62 per cent. was stripped for the core, only a small part of which can be re-made into cable, on account of its being recovered in too short lengths; and only 18 per cent. was found good enough for re-laying after being repaired and re-taped.

It is a very significant fact that out of 7 miles India-rubber cable recovered in the various repairs, only one mile was in a sufficiently good state to repair and re-lay, the other six miles being in short pieces or having guards completely decayed.

It is in a great measure due to the accuracy with which Captains Bishop and Finney put the ship near the positions of the faults, that the expenditure of cable per repair does not exceed the average of the previous years.

EXPENDITURE OF CABLE AND CABLE IN STOCK.

Appendix D.

The total quantity of cable expended during the year was 83·25 knots, but from this must be deducted 29·19 knots handed over to the Indian Department and laid between India and Ceylon. Of the remaining 54 knots, 6 were expended in renewing two sections of the harbour cables, leaving 48 knots for the 20 repairs along the line, or 2·4 knots per repair. Considering the age of the cable and the very bad state of the guards, this is a very satisfactory result.

During the year 20 knots of cable of a smaller type were manufactured at Manora. It is intended to lay this piece in one place, where an extensive renewal may be found necessary. Including this cable, the stock in hand at the close of the last official year was 77·78 knots, with enough material in reserve to manufacture another 24 knots. This may appear a large stock of cable to have in hand, but when it is considered that lately faults have been much more frequent, there being at present 7 defects to be repaired, it will be seen that we have done right in increasing our reserve; especially bearing in mind that most of the cable now picked up at sea cannot be re-used.

EXTRACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE CABLES DURING 1884-85.

Fáo-Bushire Section, 152·59 knots.

The partial earth fault still existing at the close of the year 1883-84 was repaired in May 1884, when a total break in this section necessitated the despatch of the repairing vessel to this end of the Gulf. The total number of faults that occurred in this section during the past year amounted to four, of which three, caused by corrosion of the guards, have been repaired, while the fourth still causes an interruption. The long interruption of 37½ days was due to the ship being in dock in Bombay at the time the cable failed.

Bushire-Jashk gutta-percha section, 507·18 knots.

Thirteen defects occurred in this section during the year, of which only ten have been repaired up to the present. Of these ten, five were due directly to the corrosion of the guards where the cable was tightly laid across submarine ravines, one to a bugla's anchor where the guards were much decayed, one to a fish-bite where the core was quite exposed, and three to the decay of the percha in shallow water near Jashk.

The state of the original cable is now so bad that I have found it necessary to splice on to the first fair piece of the cable we lifted, it being too dangerous to examine the cable for any distance on either side of the repair, as experience showed it probable that doing so might necessitate the insertion of several more miles of cable. During the repair of a fault off Mussendom in April 1884, it was found necessary to insert over 7 miles, although the cable was first grappled half a mile from the fault. The cable proved so bad that only 2·79 knots could be recovered, in short pieces, and over 4 knots had to be left on the ground.

The interruptions on this section amounted to 119 days, of which 35 days are due to the repairing vessel having been away, laying the cable between India and Ceylon.

Bushire-Jashk India-rubber cable, 500·42 knots.

Five faults occurred in this section during the past year, of which number four have been repaired and one is not yet removed. This latter is a partial earth fault, and does not interfere with the working. Of the four faults removed, two were caused by the corrosion of the iron guards, and two by chafes on the rocky ground off the Tumb Islands, where the cable spans declivities 30 fathoms deep.

This section failed for 40 days, of which 15 days may be credited to the ship being away in dock.

The cable on either side of the faults has been found to be in indifferent order, and of the 7 knots recovered in the repairs, only one knot was good enough to be re-taped for re-laying after being turned over in the factory, and the rest had to be stripped, partly because the pieces recovered were too short for splicing on, and partly because the guards were found to be unreliable.

Jashk-Gwadur cable, 273·33 knots.

This section had but two faults, both partial earth, during the past year; one of these was repaired in May 1884, and the other has not yet been removed, because its resistance has until lately been too high and variable for exact localization. This defect has not in any way interfered with the working, but will be cut out the next time the repairing vessel proceeds up the Gulf.

This section was only interrupted for 20 hours during the year, and that only for repairs.

Gwadur-Manora cable, 271·62 knots.

This cable had two partial earth faults and two total breaks. One of the former is still unrepaired owing to the difficulty in localizing it. As the working is good, and we have a double land line over this section, it has been deemed hitherto unadvisable to attempt the repair of this defect with the probability of expending several more miles of cable than will be necessary after its locality has been accurately determined. The other partial earth fault only occasioned an interruption of eight hours during repairs, and was found to be caused by the

cable having opened out by being rolled along the bottom of the sea by the swell, and the core being damaged by a broken wire.

The two total breaks were caused—one by the decay of the guards, and the other by the cable having been twisted to breaking point by rolling up and down a declivity. The long interruptions of 24 and 17 days respectively were caused—the first by the ship being up the Gulf repairing other faults, and the second by her being in dock in Bombay.

Harbour cables 1, 2 and 3.

Only one fault occurred, and that in cable No. 1; but on being lifted, all the cables were found to be in such a state of decay that it was thought advisable to renew them across the harbour from box 6 to box 8, a distance of about two miles. The route was altered by the cables being taken along the training groyne from the native jetty instead of crossing over to Baba Island from box 7. At the end of the groyne sufficient slack was laid to lead the cables into another cable box to be erected here, should it be found advisable. The expenditure of cable for this renewal was 6·14 knots. The total length was increased by 0·12 of a knot, the total length of each now being 5·89 knots.

The ends in the cable boxes have been renewed, and the tests are satisfactory.

CABLE HOUSES AND LAND LINES TO OFFICES.

The roof of the cable house on the Manora beach has been renewed. All the cable boxes between Manora and Karachi have been freshly cement-pointed. The cable land line in connection with the Jashk gutta-percha cable at Bushire showed an extraordinary low insulation in February. All insulators were examined and cleaned without any improvement. I then instructed the Superintendent, Bushire, to replace them by new insulators. Unfortunately in taking out the old ones they were nearly all broken, so that I was unable to trace the cause of the defect, but I have no doubt it was a cracked insulator.

The cable land lines at Jashk were blown down by a hurricane on the night of the 30th March and temporarily re-erected the next morning. Some of the iron posts were broken and others bent by the force of the wind. The interruption due to this accident lasted 12 hours.

MECHANICAL CONDITION OF THE CABLES.

The gutta-percha cable has now entered on the 22nd year of its existence, and the iron guards have decayed in most places. Very little of the cable recovered in repairs can be used again, though a few of the larger pieces of core can be re-made into cable. The amount of the latter is also getting less every month, as most of the old cable is now recovered only in very short pieces, and even where longer pieces are taken on board, the core stretches under the heavy weight in 30 to 50 fathoms of water, and so mostly becomes unfit for re-manufacture. The Bushire-Jashk section of this cable has supplied by far the greatest number of interruptions; yet there is a length of over 200 miles in which not a single defect has occurred since the cable was submerged. This, I think, must be owing to the cable here being laid on a perfectly level bottom, as the great majority of interruptions have been caused by the cable being laid too tight on an uneven surface, and where the guards corroded, the core has been stretched to breaking point.

I can only re-echo Mr. Mance's observations on this head in his report for the year 1883-84, and add, that from the appearance of the cable lifted in various parts of the line during the 15 repairs effected by me since I took charge of the Engineering duties, it is clear that the only perfectly reliable cable in the whole of our system is that which has been inserted in our various repairs during the last few years.

The prompt laying of a new cable between Jashk and Bushire is of the utmost importance. By then picking up the present gutta-percha cable in this section, sufficient good cable will doubtless be obtained to put all the other sections in a thorough state of repair, as all the worst parts in all the sections are known.

The India-rubber cable is also beginning to show signs of breaking up, the cable on either side of late repairs having shown that decay of the iron guards has commenced, and that this cable cannot any longer be absolutely depended upon to keep up communication. This core is, from the flexibility of its de-electric, much more liable to be pierced by broken wires, and consequently to the development of partial earth faults. It is also very liable to injury in being handled in the factory, minute faults having been discovered in cable re-made from old core. I have lately noticed in recovered core that the inner coating of the India rubber (*i. e.*, that nearest to the conductor) is in most cases in a state of decay, being as soft as if under the influence of strong heat.

MANORA CABLE FACTORY.

A large additional piece of ground between the factory and the harbour has been reclaimed during the year, leaving now only one large space to be filled up, for which Rs. 3,500 have been sanctioned in the Budget for the present year, and the work will be proceeded with at once. This gives us a large space for storing posts for the land line, &c., and for erecting a shed for pitch and taping which is much needed.

A coal-shed has been erected on part of the reclaimed ground, and is proving a perfect success, as we are now able to buy coal in large quantities at a great reduction in price.

I have had part of the works enclosed by wooden strip fencing, as the place was too open and was used as a public way by all comers, which led to a great deal of petty pilfering. But much more has to be done in this direction, and I hope to be able to fence in the whole of the compound during the present year.

The large boiler purchased and set up during the year 1883-84 has done excellent work, but lately a small crack has shown itself in one plate, which the engine foreman states is due to our having used brackish water: a thick deposit of salt had formed in a place inaccessible for cleaning, and the iron there was burnt. The boiler is now under repair, and I shall use only fresh water for the future, under which condition, I am informed by competent authority, the boiler will be good for at least ten years more.

The out-turn of cable from the factory has been larger than that of any previous year, no less than 84·14 knots having been manufactured, of which 8·24 knots were shore-end cable covered with No. 3 B. W. G. iron guards, 19·89 knots thin type cable covered with No. 9 iron guards, and the rest our ordinary type main cable. Of the total manufactured, 29·19 knots were made for Ceylon and laid by the *Patrick Stewart* in March last.

In addition to this, 10 knots of old cable picked up at sea were covered with taping and re-submerged, and 26 knots were stripped for the sake of the core, of which, however, only 6½ knots were good enough to re-make into cable after careful examination.

I am happy to say that I have succeeded in turning out over a mile of our ordinary main cable per day while making the cable for Ceylon; but I had great difficulty in making the shore-end cable, as our machinery is not strong enough for making such a heavy type of cable. It was only with the utmost care I succeeded in finishing the 8 knots required for Ceylon, and I was only able to turn out one-third of a mile per day.

WORKING AND TESTING.

No change in the method of working has been found necessary. The faults have been localized with the usual accuracy; the average distance between the assumed and real position of all the faults during the year is one-third of a knot.

These excellent results are in a great measure due to Mr. Mance's formula for eliminating the disturbing elements of earth and polarization currents. This formula has been found of the greatest benefit, and cannot be too highly praised, as by the use of it many miles of cable have been saved. With an old cable like ours, it is of the first importance to get as near to the fault as possible, as most of the cable picked up now is absolutely useless.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Good communication with Europe by our system of cables has been kept up during the past year with the greatest exertion and at considerable expense. It has been found necessary to send out the repairing vessel immediately on the occurrence of one fault, while formerly it was the custom to wait for the development of a second defect, but the age of the India-rubber cable has necessitated this change in procedure.

I think I have shown clearly that the laying of a new cable between Jashk and Bushire during the next cold season is absolutely necessary, if communication with Europe by this route is to be kept up at all fairly well. After this cable is laid, it would be well if an extensive examination of the other sections and renewal of the weak places therein were taken in hand. This we will be able to do with little expense, as a great portion of the present Jashk-Bushire gutta-percha cable after being picked up and repaired in our cable factory will be available for these renewals, and it will not be before this has been done that we shall be able to look forward to comparative freedom from interruptions.

Since writing the above, all the total breaks and two partial defects have been repaired, and all sections are in excellent working order.

KARACHI;
22nd May 1885.

J. POSSMANN,
Acting Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing insulation of the Persian Gulf cables during March 1885.

SECTIONS.	Length, knots.	Original insulation, megohms per knot.	Insulation, March 1884, megohms per knot.	Insulation, March 1885, megohms per knot.	Insulation, month preceding fault.
Fâo-Bushire	152·59	600	Faulty	190	190
Bushire-Jashk gutta-percha	507·18	400	94	Faulty	86
" India-rubber	500·42	2,000	450	"	356
Jashk-Gwadur	273·33	400	153	"	161
Gwadur-Manora	271·62	275	214	"	190
Harbour Cables, No. 1	5·77	24	7	7	
" " 2	5·77	4	4	4	
" " 3	5·77	75	6	6	

KARACHI;
22nd March 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

J. POSSMANN,
Acting Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX C.

Statement shewing the repairs and renewals of harbour cables during the official year 1884-85.

Number of repair.	Date of development of fault.		Date of completion of repair.		Number of cable	Locality of fault.	Cause of fault.	Remarks.
	1884.		1884.				Time.	
1	June	24	June	25	2	In box 2	Percha perished.	
2	July	9	July	10	1	Between boxes 7 and 8	Corrosion of guards.	
3	—		„	30	1, 2, 3	„ „ 6 and 7	„ „	Renewed throughout the section by laying 416 fathoms of old repaired deep sea cable in each line.
4	—		„	30	1, 2, 3	„ „ 7 and 8	„ „	Renewed throughout the section by laying 1,660 fathoms of new deep sea cable (old core) in each line.

KARACHI;
22nd May 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

J. POSSMANN,
Acting Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX D.

Statement shewing expenditure of cable during 1884-85 and quantity remaining on hand on the 31st March 1885.

Description.	Balance, 31st March 1884. Knots.	Received since.			Total receipts, 1884-85.	Total expenditure.	Balance in hand, 31st March 1885.	Remarks.
		Manufactured at Manora.	Received from England.	Picked up at sea.				
Gutta-percha.								
Shore-end cable	...	8·24	...	...	8·24	8·07	0·17	8·07 knots made for Ceylon.
Main cable	48·93	42·62	...	9·204	100·754	67·26	33·49	21·12 do. do.
Small type cable, core sheathed with No. 9 wire	...	19·89	...	...	19·89	...	19·89	
Small type cable, P. G., core sheathed with No. 9½ wire	0·75	...	...	.	0·75	0·75	...	
India-rubber.								
Shore-end cable	4·00	...	...	...	4·00	...	4·00	
Main cable	13·01	13·39	...	1·00	27·40	7·173	20·227	

KARACHI; 22nd May 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

J. POSSMANN,
Acting Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX G.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(PERSIAN GULF SECTION).

Return of total interruptions which occurred on the Makran Coast land line of the Persian Gulf Telegraphs during the year 1884-85.

No.	From.			To.			Duration.			Cause.	Remarks.
	Date		Time.	Date.		Time.	D.	H.	M.		
										Karachi-Ormara Section. Nil.	
										Ormara-Gwadur Section.	
1	December	24	2 A. M.	December	24	7-22 A. M.	0	5	22	Three posts blown down during storm near Gwadur.	
2	March	26	3-20 P. M.	March	27	1-54 P. M.	1	22	34	Posts washed down during heavy flood and storm at Bassoli river.	
3	"	30	4 P. M.	"	31	9-53 P. M.	0	17	53	Unknown.	
										Gwadur-Charbar Section. Nil.	
							2	21	49	*Charbar-Jashk Section.* Nil.	

KARACHI;
13th June 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX H.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(Persian Gulf Section).

Showing the traffic received from the Indian, Persian and Turkish Telegraph lines and from stations of the Section, during the year 1884-85.

1884-85.	India.			Persia.			Turkey.			Stations of the Persian Gulf Section			Gross Total.		
	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net receipts to Persian Gulf Section.
Month.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
April	3,643	47,769	37,747 6 0	3,024	46,456	31,818 14 0	220	2,135	1,506 11 0	269	3,045	531 0 0	7,156	99,405	71,663 15 0
May	3,941	51,021	40,406 14 0	3,858	55,711	38,032 5 0	220	2,582	2,067 9 0	276	2,953	591 0 0	8,295	112,267	81,097 12 0
June	3,514	45,104	35,822 4 0	3,133	46,885	31,115 6 0	275	2,397	1,939 13 0	210	2,667	489 8 0	7,132	97,053	69,366 15 0
July	3,947	52,106	41,317 6 0	3,512	53,593	36,107 14 0	342	3,270	2,571 11 0	236	3,016	699 10 0	8,037	111,985	80,696 9 0
August	4,270	53,948	42,643 6 0	3,388	52,441	35,244 14 0	343	3,210	2,535 1 0	204	1,843	407 6 0	8,205	111,442	80,830 11 0
September	4,277	54,443	42,898 3 0	3,613	56,493	36,423 12 0	334	2,714	2,231 2 0	240	2,581	693 6 0	8,464	116,231	82,246 7 0
October	4,429	54,575	42,709 4 0	3,507	51,915½	35,498 2 0	309	2,592½	1,978 4 0	313	3,424	838 12 0	8,558	112,507	81,024 6 0
November	4,106	53,795	42,325 15 0	3,339	51,021½	34,193 9 0	209	2,195	1,616 12 0	282	3,720	1,004 5 0	7,936	110,731½	79,140 9 0
December	4,441	60,660	47,681 7 0	3,388	55,224½	36,098 11 0	53	587	522 12 0	263	3,145	701 10 0	8,140	119,616½	85,004 8 0
January	2,527	35,681	27,818 11 0	2,239	31,897	22,137 12 0	303	2,666	2,189 13 0	312	3,639	722 0 0	5,381	73,883	52,868 3 0
February	3,294	47,867	37,972 12 0	3,104	55,222	37,668 5 0	317	2,815	2,381 10 0	313	4,024	829 11 0	7,028	109,928	78,852 6 0
March	4,777	76,679	60,145 9 0	3,726	66,986	45,840 3 0	151	1,331	1,063 1 0	349	5,359	1,567 3 0	9,003	150,355	1,08,616 0 0
Total for the year	47,166	633,648	4,99,489 1 0	39,826	623,845½	4,20,179 11 0	3,076	28,494½	22,604 2 0	3,267	39,416	9,075 7 0	93,335	1,325,404	9,51,348 5 0
Average per mensem	3,931	52,804	41,624 1 5	3,319	51,987	35,014 15 7	256	2,374	1,883 10 10	272	3,285	756 4 7	7,778	110,450	79,279 0 5

Karachi;
25th May 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Section.

APPENDIX I.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(PERSIAN GULF SECTION).

Showing the number of messages and words and the percentage of messages received from, and forwarded to, the Persian and Turkish lines during the year 1884-85, compared with the previous year.

Month.	1884-85.												1883-84.											
	Vid TEHERAN.						*Vid* TURKEY.						*Vid* TEHERAN.						*Vid* TURKEY.					
	From.		To.		Total.		From.		To.		Total.		From.		To.		Total.		From.		To.		Total.	
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.
April	3,024	46,456	3,470	45,965	6,494	92,421	220	2,135	145	1,453	365	3,588	3,499	51,426½	3,668	48,794	7,167	100,224½	248	2,335	139	1,476	387	3,911
May	3,858	55,711	3,841	49,717	7,699	105,428	220	2,582	129	1,429	349	4,011	3,527	52,620	3,763	50,728	7,290	103,348	328	3,081	159	1,554	487	4,635
June	3,133	46,885	3,387	43,798	6,520	90,683	275	2,397	136	1,250	411	3,647	3,207	45,114	3,626	45,784	6,733	90,898	315	3,555	125	1,296	440	4,851
July	3,512	53,593	3,811	50,374	7,323	103,967	342	3,270	167	1,957	509	5,227	2,911	43,098	3,217	44,236	6,128	87,332	316	3,699½	151	1,567	467	5,266½
August	3,388	52,441	4,114	52,438	7,502	104,879	343	3,210	178	1,615	521	4,825	3,228	48,034	3,623	49,374	6,851	97,408	386	4,088	221	2,399	607	6,487
September	3,613	56,493	4,109	52,729	7,722	109,223	334	2,714	167	1,707	501	4,421	3,144	50,686	3,268	43,266	6,412	93,952	380	3,496½	225	2,365	605	5,861½
October	3,507	51,915½	4,281	53,065	7,788	104,980½	309	2,592½	169	1,513	478	4,105½	3,173	45,102	3,530	47,460	6,703	92,562	343	3,560	220	2,238	563	5,798
November	3,339	51,021½	3,973	52,477	7,312	103,498½	209	2,195	162	1,545	371	3,740	2,030	32,353	2,330	32,871	4,360	65,224	205	1,949	146	1,321	351	3,270
December	3,383	55,224½	4,352	59,652	7,735	114,876½	53	587	46	479	99	1,066	3,072	51,090	3,300	46,921	6,372	98,011	251	2,248	180	1,913	431	4,161
January	2,239	31,897	2,362	33,946	4,601	65,843	303	2,668	148	1,486	451	4,152	3,752	60,014	4,213	59,658½	7,965	119,672½	248	2,319	139	1,499	387	3,818
February	3,104	55,222	3,160	45,967	6,264	101,189	317	2,815	146	1,704	463	4,519	3,091	58,004	3,869	53,650	7,560	111,654	332	3,214	187	1,861	519	5,075
March	3,726	66,986	4,632	75,127	8,358	142,113	151	1,331	91	756	242	2,087	3,609	55,239	3,806	54,087	7,415	109,326	382	3,400	226	2,287	608	5,687
Total for the year	39,826	623,845½	45,492	515,255	85,318	1,239,100½	3,076	28,494½	1,684	16,894	4,760	45,388½	38,843	592,782½	42,113	576,829½	80,956	1,169,612	3,734	36,945	2,118	21,776	5,852	58,721
Percentage of messages *vid* Teheran	...	...	...	...	94·72%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93·26%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of messages *vid* Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·28%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·74%	...

KARACHI;
25th May 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Section.

APPENDIX K.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(PERSIAN GULF SECTION).

Showing the maximum, minimum and mean rate of transmission from the United Kingdom to Karachi during the year 1884-85 compared with that of the previous year.

Month.	1884-85. United Kingdom to Karachi. *Vid* Teheran. Maximum. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.	Mean. H.	M.	*Vid* Turkey. Maximum. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.	Mean. H.	M.	Remarks. Teheran route.	Remarks. Turkish route.	1883-84. United Kingdom to Karachi. *Vid* Teheran. Maximum. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.	Mean. H.	M.	*Vid* Turkey. Maximum. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.	Mean. H.	M.	Turkish Route. Teheran route.	Turkish Route. Turkish route.
April	6	8	0	6	1	15	33	26	3	20	7	47			‡24	34	0	5	0	54	22	50	3	4	10	48	1 message *vid* Tauris delayed in transit; 5th to 8th one cable only to Bushire.	We received during the year 35 reports of interruption to the Fão-Bagdad line to the extent of 15 days on that Section.
May	5	19	0	5	1	12	40	21	1	2	9	59			4	25	0	5	0	50	31	45	2	42	11	32		
June	3	39	0	7	0	55	21	39	2	7	10	28	It was during the months of June and July only that the section had uninterrupted use of its two lines, and for the rest of the year was compelled to rely on one line for many days in each month, consequently decreasing its speed of transmission.	During the year the Turkish route was totally interrupted for 17 days on the Fão-Bagdad section, and for 71 days by the failure of the Bushire-Fão cable.	3	11	0	3	0	51	38	6	3	1	12	40		
July	4	37	0	8	1	1	27	15	1	47	9	27			3	53	0	6	1	9	32	47	4	13	11	57	1st to 10th one cable only to Bushire. 15th to 16th one cable only to Bushire.	
August	3	59	0	10	0	59	30	43	3	45	8	27			8	6	0	6	1	9	45	16	2	15	12	28	8th to September 21st Karachi-Gwadur cable interrupted. Working by the Mekran Coast land line.	
September	3	56	0	9	1	5	44	12	1	58	12	30			3	4	0	4	1	3	39	26	2	41	9	3		
October	1	41	0	8	1	6	30	53	4	0	13	5			2	51	0	6	0	54	19	6	2	44	6	2	19th to 31st one cable only to Bushire.	
November	6	1	0	8	1	15	24	59	4	29	10	19			5	15	0	6	1	7	23	45	2	34	16	56	1st to 7th one cable only to Bushire; 7th to 20th total interruption.	
December	9	30	0	8	1	47	†165	24	2	57	†42	50			4	58	0	8	1	12	70	36	2	52	22	56	25th to 7th February working *vid* land line. Cable interrupted.	
January*	20	13	0	11	4	4	23	47	2	57	12	0	Serious interruption on the Persian lines.	† Messages passed over the interrupted section between Fão and Bushire by post.	‡160	10	0	7	1	57	100	19	2	45	26	21	‡Traffic *vid* Tauris much delayed westward of Teheran.	
February*	31	54	0	8	3	37	27	13	4	20	12	35	Bad working and interruptions in Persia; also interruptions on the Indo European Telegraph Company's lines in Europe.		5	49	0	6	1	11	80	3	1	16	7	28	29th one cable only to Bushire.	
March	6	20	0	8	2	6	15	52	6	33	9	43			7	7	0	6	1	36	11	37	2	56	5	15	1st to 22nd one cable only to Bushire; 22nd to 23rd total interruption.	
Average per mensem.	8	36	0	8	1	41	40	28	3	16	13	15			19	26	0	5	1	9	42	58	2	45	12	47		

* Excluding the exceptional months of January and February, the { Maximum average is 5 7; Mean " 1 16 }

‡ Excluding April and January, the average monthly maximum is 4 51

KARACHI; 25th May 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX L.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(Persian Gulf Section).

Showing the comparative speed of transmission of messages from the United Kingdom to Calcutta by the Indo-European line viâ *Teheran, and Indian lines* viâ *Karachi, and the Eastern Telegraph Company's line* viâ *Suez, and the Indian lines* viâ *Bombay, as recorded in the* "Government Telegraph Gazette" *during the years 1883-84 and 1884-85.*

Month.	1884-85.												1883-84.											
	Indo-European route *viâ* Teheran and Karachi.						Eastern Telegraph Company's line *viâ* Suez and Bombay.						Indo-European route *viâ* Teheran and Karachi.						Eastern Telegraph Company's line *viâ* Suez and Bombay.					
	Average monthly speed.		Shortest time during the month.		Longest time during the month.		Average monthly speed.		Shortest time during the month.		Longest time during the month.		Average monthly speed.		Shortest time during the month.		Longest time during the month.		Average monthly speed.		Shortest time during the month.		Longest time during the month.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
April	1	58	0	29	4	21	3	13	1	17	5	58	1	13	0	13	2	19	3	17	1	41	9	39
May	1	44	0	24	4	7	3	13	0	20	8	43	1	19	0	33	2	54	2	17	1	11	4	03
June	1	33	0	43	3	54	3	14	0	50	6	38	1	35	0	40	3	52	3	40	1	10	6	54
July	1	41	0	30	2	56	3	25	1	44	5	10	1	39	0	39	2	33	2	47	1	22	6	41
August	1	27	0	36	2	34	2	28	0	48	3	39	1	32	0	33	2	48	2	33	1	29	4	04
September	1	27	0	35	2	24	2	27	0	40	3	28	1	34	0	31	2	41	2	54	1	43	4	45
October	1	32	0	36	2	23	2	41	1	9	4	16	1	21	0	38	2	31	2	33	1	17	3	57
November	1	30	0	42	3	5	3	3	1	31	4	48	1	29	0	34	3	39	3	49	1	09	9	07
December	1	39	0	30	3	6	3	6	1	56	4	53	1	34	0	22	3	10	3	03	1	54	4	43
January	A 3	25	0	32	A 13	2	4	21	2	16	11	46	1	54	0	45	5	26	2	49	0	44	3	52
February	A 3	17	0	52	A 15	59	4	11	1	24	10	28	1	38	0	51	3	07	3	48	1	53	6	19
March	B 2	14	0	40	3	55	3	33	1	43	5	9	2	01	0	49	4	59	3	41	2	18	6	52
Monthly average during the year	1	57	0	38	5	8	3	14	1	18	6	14	1	34	0	35	3	19	3	5	1	28	5	54
Excluding January and February	1	40	0	34	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		...		...	

A.—Unusually high rate was caused by the defective working of the Persian lines through severe weather in South Persia.
B.—Extra pressure of traffic and long Government cypher messages.

Karachi;
25th May 1885.

B. FINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(Persian Gulf Section).

Showing the accuracy with which the traffic was conveyed, and the percentage of errors committed in transmission during the year 1884, compared with that of the previous year.

Month.	1884. Persian Gulf Section. Number of words transmitted.	Percentage of words correctly transmitted.	Monthly percentage of errors. Clerical.	Instrumental and doubtful.	Total.	1884. Persian Section. Number of words transmitted.	Percentage of words correctly transmitted.	Monthly percentage of errors. Clerical.	Instrumental and doubtful.	Total.	Total percentage for both sections of the Department between Karachi and Teheran.	Remarks.	1883. Persian Gulf Section. Number of words transmitted.	Percentage of words correctly transmitted.	Monthly percentage of errors. Clerical.	Instrumental and doubtful.	Total.	Remarks.
January	126,949	99·737	·243	·020	·263	...	...	...	...	...	...	The statistics for these months from Teheran are not available.	143,575	99·650	·335	·015	·350	
February	133,568	99·744	·219	·037	·256	...	...	...	...	...	...		121,099	99·735	·257	·008	·265	
March	119,478	99·846	·128	·026	·154	...	...	...	...	...	...		100,941	99·742	·246	·012	·258	
April	99,405	99·816	·138	·046	·184	...	...	...	...	...	...		107,249	99·744	·250	·006	·256	
May	112,267	99·793	·154	·053	·207	...	...	...	...	...	...		110,916	99·838	·148	·014	·162	
June	97,053	99·829	·154	·017	·171	...	...	...	...	...	...		97,691	99·819	·170	·011	·181	
July	111,985	99·739	·229	·032	·261	...	...	...	...	...	...		95,071	99·843	·147	·010	·157	
August	111,442	99·804	·166	·030	·196	...	...	...	...	...	...		106,728	99·753	·233	·014	·247	
September	116,231	99·803	·165	·032	·197	109,222	99·783	·205	·012	·217	·414	From the 1st of September 1884, the Traffic Office at Karachi undertook the examination of messages transmitted by the Persian Section, and the recording of errors committed in transit between Teheran and Bushire.	102,505	99·799	·191	·010	·201	
October	112,507	99·788	·180	·032	·212	104,980	99·775	·203	·022	·225	·437		102,431	99·837	·147	·016	·163	
November	110,731	99·710	·247	·043	·290	103,498	99·764	·194	·042	·236	·526		72,128	99·772	·190	·038	·228	
December	119,616	99·768	·193	·039	·232	114,876	99·709	·218	·073	·291	·523		104,820	99·775	·196	·029	·225	
Average monthly percentage	...	99·781	·185	·034	·219	...	99·758	·205	·037	·242	·475		...	99·776	·209	·015	·224	

Karachi;
25th May 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

No. 223B, dated 3rd November 1885.

From—Lieut.-Col. J. Grierson, Bo. S. C., Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.

I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the differences between the Capital and Revenue Accounts accompanying the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1884-85 and those submitted by this Office.

Statement of differences between the Capital and Revenue Accounts accompanying the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1884-85 and those submitted by the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

Items.	As per Administration Report	As per Annu Account.	Difference. More in Administration Report.	Difference. Less in Administration Report.	Explanation.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Capital outlay to end of the year 1884-85.	1,12,89,475	1,12,89,473	2	...	Difference on account of annas and pies.
Receipts on Revenue Account.	9,36,934	9,38,322	...	1,388	This difference is due to the earnings of the "*Patrick Stewart*" not being included in the Revenue Account accompanying the Administration Report.
Expenditure on Revenue Account.	6,31,908	7,83,679	...	1,51,771	This difference is made up of the following items, and is due to their being excluded from the Revenue Account of the year submitted by this Office owing to their having been included in the Revenue Accounts of previous years, while they have been included for the first time in the Revenue Accounts accompanying the Administration Report of the year :—
					Revenue Account Cr. Rs. 1,97,630 Balance of stores in stock at Karachi on 31st March 1881 transferred to Capital Account.
					" Dr. " 41,964 Net credit to "Stores" in the accounts for 1881-82 transferred to Capital Account.
					" Dr. " 3,896 Value of a cable-covering machine twice debited to Capital Account.
					" 45,860
					" 1,51,770 Net difference.
					" 1 Difference on account of annas and pies.
					" 1,51,771

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province.	District.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Baira or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Madras.	Ganjam	13 5	...	13 0	13 13	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	16 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	23 13	22 3	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 0	
	Godavery	11 11	...	10 14	14 5	23 0	21 2	27 5	...	...	...	...	170 2	13 8	
	Kistna	8 13	...	11 14	13 0	15 10	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 5	...	12 6	15 8	21 10	22 3	25 0	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	
	Cuddapah	14 0	...	10 11	12 0	22 2	27 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	194 6	16 3	
	Anantapur	11 8	...	10 11	11 14	30 14	19 11	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	
	Bellary	15 6	...	11 13	13 0	25 11	24 6	31 0	...	...	...	...	94 13	14 14	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 11	12 2	26 0	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	139 0	14 0	
	Madras	11 5	...	11 2	12 5	17 5	21 13	25 11	...	...	...	...	85 0	15 0	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	13 3	...	...	24 11	...	...	...	...	106 14	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	12 8	12 14	20 14	18 2	30 13	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 13	
	South Arcot	8 10	...	12 3	14 6	...	28 14	29 13	...	...	...	...	201 11	16 3	
	Tanjore	9 14	...	12 6	15 14	26 3	24 10	33 3	...	...	...	...	170 2	15 3	
	Trichinopoly	9 10	...	11 14	13 13	...	21 10	27 8	...	...	...	...	97 3	16 3	
	Madura	10 2	...	11 13	12 3	25 14	23 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	116 10	15 14	
	Tinnevelly	8 8	...	10 11	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	15 11	
	Coimbatore	12 5	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	22 5	24 10	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 10	
	Nilgiris	7 13	...	9 10	10 6	15 6	16 13	17 5	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	13 3	19 2	18 14	26 8	...	...	...	...	238 2	15 11	
	South Canara	9 11	...	9 6	12 8	...	...	21 2	...	...	...	...	157 14	17 0	
	Malabar	10 1	...	12 2	12 8	...	...	16 13	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bombay.	Bombay	11 4	19 15	7 6	11 4	20 7	16 9	19 15	15 13	18 4	25 5	17 9	67 3	14 6	
	Ahmedabad	16 8	23 0	6 8	11 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	22 8	...	16 0	80 0	16 0	
	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Surat	16 0	20 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	...	16 0	80 0	18 0	
	Broach	16 0	...	8 0	11 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	15 8	...	11 0	105 0	14 12	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 10	...	8 10	10 5	12 0	15 0	...	...	14 5	...	9 4	74 8	16 6	
	Colába (Alibag)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 4	...	7 4	9 4	26 8	17 12	...	...	18 7	...	8 10	200 0	13 12	
	Násik	17 9	...	10 6	12 0	..	17 10	20 11	...	18 8	...	9 15	128 0	14 9	
	Ahmednagar	15 9	10 1	8 4	9 5	22 4	19 4	...	...	17 8	...	11 5	80 12	14 0	
	Poona	12 10	9 4	9 3	10 7	19 9	17 4	6 3	...	16 2	...	9 0	68 0	13 6	
	Sholápur	14 15	...	10 15	11 12	29 7	22 8	...	...	15 12	...	17 9	71 2	13 4	
	Bijapur (Bagalkot)	15 6	...	7 1	8 14	20 4	22 1	...	...	15 4	...	10 2	120 0	11 4	
	Satara	10 11	...	8 4	9 5	16 0	14 4	...	...	13 0	...	9 10	116 8	14 9	
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0	...	10 0	11 0	25 0	21 0	31 0	16 0	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	9 0	
	Ratnágiri	10 9	...	11 0	13 7	18 10	15 5	16 7	...	15 0	...	12 4	150 0	14 14	

Aden	...	...	9 8	10 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	22 13	24 0	11 6	160 0	15 4		
Asirgarh	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Baroda	12 13	13 11	10 7	12 0	24 4	24 12	...	18 0	17 0	...	10 15	135 0	12 0		
Disa	17 8	...	6 14	9 2	18 0	16 0	18 14	12 13	18 0	...	9 2	80 0	14 0		
Nimach	19 0	33 8	8 8	9 6	21 8	21 13	...	...	21 6	...	11 12	135 0	13 0		
Nasirabad	23 0	35 0	8 0	9 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	27 4	29 0	26 0	180 0	13 0		
Rajkot	17 0	...	7 0	8 0	32 8	23 14	...	14 0	37 0	35 0	15 12	90 0	14 0		
Upper Sind Frontier	15 0	22 12	6 0	9 8	19 12	17 0	...	...	21 4	...	...	80 0	35 0		
Karachi	14 0	19 0	10 0	11 4	21 4	22 12	60 0	...	22 4	...	11 0	160 0	12 10		
Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	13 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	17 0	8 0	85 0	17 0		
Shikarpur	13 8	22 8	8 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	8 0	150 0	14 0		
Sukkur	15 0	25 0	10 9	12 0	19 8	23 8	...	...	22 8	...	11 0	160 0	12 8		
Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	13 8	...	10 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	23 0	...	11 0	120 0	13 0		
			...	16 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	14 12		
Western Districts.															
Burdwan	15 0	...	11 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	22 0	120 0	13 8*a*		
Bankoora	16 8	18 8	18 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	28 0	16 0	240 0	12 8*b*		
Beerbhoom	15 0	...	13 8	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	21 0	160 0	12 0*c*		
Midnapore	12 0	...	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	155 0	12 8*d*		
Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	17 0	120 0	13 9*e*		
Howrah	15 0	...	8 14	13 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	16 0	90 0	13 0		
Central Districts.															
Calcutta	14 4	19 15	6 4	8 14	13 0	15 1	...	16 0	18 8	20 0	19 14	90 0	13 4		
24-Pergunnahs	14 0	17 12	8 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	17 12	21 4	...	100 0	12 13*e1*		
Nuddea	16 13½	...	12 0	13 14	...	...	...	...	21 5¼	...	...	...	11 10¼*f*		
Khoolna	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 8	200 0	12 0*g*		
Jessore	12 4	...	13 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	120 0	11 12*h*		
Moorshedabad	16 0	...	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	...	22 0	120 0	12 0*i*		
Dinagepore	14 12	17 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	8 0	140 0	12 8		
Rajshahye	13 8 to 16 8	...	11 4	19 11	...	...	...	...	17 4 to 19 11	...	...	240 0	12 12*j*		
Rungpore	18 0	...	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	14 0	120 0	12 12*k*		
Bogra	15 0	...	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	90 0	12 0		
Pubna	16 8	...	8 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	22 8	200 0	12 6*l*		
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	5 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	...	10 0	20 0	...	120 0	8 0*m*		
Jalpaiguri	13 0	20 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	20 0	128 0	12 0*n*		
Eastern Districts.															
Dacca	14 0	26 0	14 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	...	...	120 0	12 0*o*		
Furreedpore	16 0	20 0	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	140 0	12 0*p*		
Backergunge	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 6	...	...	120 0	12 8*q*		
Mymensingh	11 8	...	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	...	...	...	12 8*r*		
Chittagong	16 0	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	...	120 0	13 0*s*		
Noakholly	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	11 0		
Tipperah	13 14	...	16 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	13 15	...	16 0	...	12 8*t*		
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	11 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0		
Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	11 0		

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna and Cutwa 14 seers, and Raneegunge 13-5 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghatal 14 seers and Tumlook 11 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
e1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour—Maugrahat 10-8 seers, and Kulpihat 12-4 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea and Chooadanga 13 seers, Meherpore, 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
g In Bagirhat retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers and Magoora 10-12 seers.
i In Lalbagh and Kandi sub-divisions retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 10-8 seers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were—Gaibanda 12-8 seers and Kurigram 12 seers.
l In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
m Retail price of salt at Silliguri 11-8 seers per rupee.
n Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 8 seers per rupee.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers and Moonsheegunge 12 seers.
p In Madaripore retail price of salt 12-8 seers per rupee.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Putuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10 seers 10¾ chittacks, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10 seers 10 chittacks, Sherpore 10 seers and Netrokona 12 seers 5 chittacks.
s In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
t In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 12-8 seers and Chandpore 12 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province.	District.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunagra (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	21 0	26 0	10 11	15 0	...	25 0	22 0	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	100 0	10 12	
	Gya	18 0	23 0	9 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	180 0	11 0½	
	Shahabad	21 0	26 0	10 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	120 0	12 8v	
	Durbhunga	17 8	30 0	9 8	18 0	...	...	28 0	...	20 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	11 8w	
	Mozufferpore	18 0	24 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	26 0	...	140 0	12 0x	
	Sarun	20 0	29 0	8 8	19 8	...	...	24 0	16 0	21 0	25 8	23 0	160 0	11 8y	
	Chumparun	...	22 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	31 0	...	...	12 0	
	Monghyr	20 0	27 9	13 9	16 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	...	126 0	12 2z1	
	Bhágalpur	18 4	27 12	16 6	18 15	...	...	...	...	20 13	22 11	21 7	156 8	12 10z1	
	Purneah	17 0	...	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	160 0	10 8z2	
	Maldah	17 0	...	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	160 0	12 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	...	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	28 0	23 0	200 0	13 0z3	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	15 12	...	10 8	18 6	...	...	13 2	...	18 6	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree	15 12	...	13 2	18 6	...	...	...	...	13 2	...	...	80 0	14 7z4	
	Balasore	14 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	120 0	10 8z5	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	17 0	...	12 0	21 0	...	...	32 0	...	18 0	24 0	20 0	240 0	10 0z6	
	Lohardugga	15 0	...	20 0	25 0	...	...	44 0	...	12 0	24 0	16 0	120 0	10 8	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	17 0	...	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	240 0	10 10z7	
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	...	11 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	14 8	108 0	12 0	
	Cáchár	10 0	...	9 6⅝	14 8⅝	...	...	...	...	13 5½	...	11 10	64 0	11 13⅜	
	Goálpará	18 0	...	8 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	70 0	12 0	
	Gáro Hills	...	...	6 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	8 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	12 0	160 0	11 0	
	Darrang	6 0	...	6 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	9 0	160 0	10 0	
	Nowgong	...	...	6 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	1 0 0	10 0	
	Sibsagar	...	...	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	9 8	
	Lakhimpur	9 0	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	11 0	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	15 0	8 0	100 0	8 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	4 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	3 0	...	4 0	120 0	3 0	
	Dehra Dún	18 8	31 0	6 8	11 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	26 8	28 0	16 0	160 0	11 0	
	Sahárunpur	20 5½	32 4	9 11	12 14½	30 1½	25 13	...	...	27 15	29 0½	18 4½	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	22 0	37 6	6 9	14 5	29 11	25 5	...	...	28 11	30 12	19 12	132 0	12 10	
	Meerut	20 8	34 0	6 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	28 8	24 0	24 0	100 0	12 0	
	Bulandshahr	23 8	33 0	6 0	10 10½	26 0	25 0	...	...	27 12	25 0	24 0	160 0	...	
	Aligarh	19 8	27 8	[illegible]	11 8	23 0	21 0	...	...	27 0	30 0	23 0	140 0	12 0	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 [illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	...	14 0	...	20 0	200 0	8 0	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13 [illegible]	...	[illegible]	...	...	8 [illegible]	...	10 0	160 0	8 [illegible]	

Tandwa.

N.-W. PROVINCES.	Bijnor	22 4	35 6	13 8	14 10	...	26 6	...	...	24 12	...	19 2	135 0	12 2
	Moradabad	22 3	33 0	11 8	15 8	27 8	25 8	...	...	26 8	29 4	25 8	125 0	13 0
	Budaun	19 8	26 6½	7 3	15 9½	...	20 6	...	...	23 6½	...	20 6½	192 0	11 6½
	Bareilly	18 12	25 0	6 4	14 6	22 8	21 14	...	...	23 2	24 6	20 0	220 0	11 14
	Sháhjahánpur	20 8	30 0	8 0	16 8	...	25 0	...	...	23 0	...	23 0	150 0	12 0
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 12	27 8	8 12	15 8	31 4	23 12	...	...	22 0	30 0	21 4	100 0	11 0
	Muttra	19 8	29 0	7 8	13 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	29 8	28 0	24 0	140 0	13 0
	Agra	18 0	28 0	5 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	27 0	30 0	21 0	100 0	14 0
	Farukhabad	17 8½	24 2½	6 8	14 14½	21 3	20 9	...	...	23 10½	26 6	18 6	140 0	11 2
	Mainpuri	18 8	25 11	4 8	13 8	21 7	20 0	...	...	23 6	29 8	21 4	160 0	12 4
	Etáwah	20 4	26 0	6 0	14 8	22 0	21 0	...	...	24 4	25 0	24 0	120 0	11 8
	Etah	20 0	26 4	8 0	16 0	...	21 8	...	...	23 8	32 0	24 8	120 0	11 8
	Jalaun	19 0	22 0	9 0	11 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	22 0	140 0	11 0
	Jhánsi	20 11	31 0	9 0	17 0	26 0	23 7	...	...	29 1	...	24 1	200 0	11 0
	Lalitpur	18 0	30 0	12 0	15 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	25 0	28 0	17 0	160 0	11 0
	Cawnpore	20 0	27 8	10 0	15 0	24 8	23 8	...	...	27 4	27 0	21 0	150 0	13 8
	Fatehpur	16 12	23 12	14 0	16 0	23 8	20 4	...	...	24 8	...	20 12	160 0	10 8
	Bánda	19 0	24 0	8 0	16 8	29 0	26 8	...	...	32 0	...	24 0	160 0	11 0
	Allahabad	19 12	29 0	7 0	15 0	31 0	27 0	...	...	27 0	...	20 0	120 0	11 0
	Hamírpur	19 2	...	11 4	14 10	22 10	22 4	...	...	30 6	...	28 2	140 0	11 0
	Jaunpur	19 0	28 8	7 0	17 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	26 0	29 0	22 0	155 0	11 6
	Gorakhpur	22 8	31 8	10 5½	18 14½	25 3	27 0	...	...	22 15	25 3	18 6½	160 0	11 3
	Basti	23 0	30 0	10 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	24 0	...	20 0	160 0	10 0
	Azamgarh	20 10	28 12	10 5	14 12	26 9	20 10	...	...	22 8	...	19 3	177 8	11 2
	Mirzapur	19 0	26 0	6 0	15 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	23 0	30 0	17 0	100 0	8 0
	Benares	20 1	27 14	12 7½	19 8	24 11	25 8	...	...	23 14	...	19 12	96 0	10 6½
	Gházipur	19 15½	27 11	6 7	15 7	25 12	23 13½	...	...	21 14	24 7	18 10½	128 12	10 5
	Balia	20 0½	27 0	13 8	18 1	...	...	...	...	23 2	24 6	18 10	120 0	11 12
	Philibhít	18 12	31 8	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	21 8	150 0	12 0
	Almora	No return received.												
OUDH.	Sultánpur	24 0	36 0	11 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	30 0	...	20 0	160 0	11 8
	Partábgarh	22 7	35 13	18 11	21 5	35 0	32 13	...	...	29 13	.	21 5	194 0	11 0
	Fyzabad	20 10	31 0	12 0	17 0	...	26 0	...	...	27 0	24 0	20 0	120 0	11 0
	Kheri	23 10	34 8	9 0	15 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	27 8	34 0	22 8	140 0	11 0
	Lucknow	19 12	26 2	6 0	16 2	25 0	23 8	...	...	23 2	...	22 0	120 0	11 8
	Bára Banki	18 0	26 0	6 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	...	22 0	120 0	11 0
	Bahraich	24 8	37 0	15 0	20 0	38 0	22 0	...	...	35 0	...	23 0	170 0	11 0
	Rai Bareli	19 8	26 0	...	18 8	27 0	26 8	...	...	24 0	25 0	29 0	200 0	10 0
	Sitapur	22 0	32 0	8 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	28 0	27 0	28 0	160 0	11 8
	Gonda	24 4	33 8	15 12	19 8	...	32 0	...	...	29 6	31 8	22 5	200 0	12 0
	Unáo	18 8	24 0	9 0	16 0	23 8	23 8	...	...	25 0	26 0	21 0	160 0	11 8
	Hardui	20 2	26 0	6 0	13 0	25 0	24 4	...	...	24 0	...	28 0	160 0	7 0
PUNJAB.	Hissar	25 0	40 0	...	10 0	36 0	29 0	...	...	36 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 8
	Rohtak	24 0	37 0	...	14 0	35 0	27 0	...	...	36 0	30 0	...	80 0	12 8
	Gurgaon	24 0	38 0	...	10 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	32 0	28 0	...	120 0	12 0
	Delhi	21 0	34 0	...	13 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	30 0	25 0	...	75 0	12 0
	Karnál	22 0	38 0	...	9 0	35 0	28 0	...	...	34 0	32 0	...	160 0	11 8
	Umballa	26 0	40 0	...	13 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	120 0	13 12
	Simla	16 0	24 0	...	11 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	26 0	...	70 0	9 8
	Kángra	23 0	36 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	32 0	...	120 0	11 0
	Hoshiárpur	25 0	36 0	...	10 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	33 0	38 0	...	100 0	13 12
	Jullundur	23 0	40 0	...	8 0	37 0	20 0	...	...	33 0	33 0	...	100 0	14 8
	Ludhiána	26 0	38 0	...	12 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	100 0	14 8

u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Aurangabad 11-8 seers, Nowada 10 seers, and Jehanabad 12 seers.
v In Buxar and Sasseram sub-divisions retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Hajeepore 12-4 seers and Sitamarhee 11 seers.
y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sewan 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 10-4 seers.
z In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
za In Begu Serai and Jamui retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura and Soopool 11 seers.
z2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 12 seers.
z3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Deoghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers, and Pakour and Rajmehal 12 seers.
z4 In Khoorda retail price of salt 16 seers per rupee.
z5 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
z6 Retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division 12 seers per rupee.
z7 In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province.	District.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Punjab—*continued.*	Ferozepore	22 0	35 0	...	11 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	38 0	34 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	17 0	26 0	...	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	100 0	14 12	
	Jhang	18 0	27 0	...	10 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	25 0	24 0	...	200 0	14 0	
	Montgomery	20 0	26 0	...	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	30 0	22 0	...	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	21 0	24 0	...	16 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	31 0	26 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	22 0	34 0	...	13 0	29 0	20 0	...	...	32 0	29 0	...	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	24 0	32 0	...	16 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	120 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	20 0	32 0	...	13 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	30 0	27 0	...	110 0	16 0	
	Gujrát	22 0	30 0	...	12 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	27 0	30 0	...	100 0	16 0	
	Gujránwála	19 0	30 0	...	13 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	30 0	26 0	...	90 0	15 8	
	Shahpur	20 0	25 0	...	14 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	27 0	24 0	...	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	19 0	30 0	...	12 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	28 0	25 0	...	120 0	16 0	
	Ráwalpindi	22 0	41 0	...	12 0	25 0	31 0	...	...	29 0	31 0	...	120 0	12 0	
	Hazára	24 0	36 0	...	14 0	...	28 0	...	...	24 0	34 0	...	100 0	12 0	
	Pesháwar	20 0	38 0	...	14 0	38 0	22 0	...	...	24 0	28 0	...	98 0	41 8	
	Kohát	17 0	41 0	...	17 0	...	26 0	...	...	26 0	27 0	...	153 0	58 11	
	Bannu	28 0	45 0	...	10 0	45 0	31 0	...	...	31 0	38 0	...	80 0	50 0	
	D. I. Khán	22 0	35 0	...	9 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	29 0	...	...	134 0	45 4	
	D. G. Khán	17 0	25 0	...	9 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	15 0	...	125 0	25 0	
	Muzaffargarh	18 0	23 0	...	6 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	21 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	No return received													
	Damoh	20 0	...	12 5	13 5	24 0	...	...	...	26 11	...	...	200 0	10 11	
	Jubbulpore	16 0	...	11 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	23 0	...	...	120 0	11 0	
	Mandla	20 0	...	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	256 0	10 13	
	Seoni	20 6	...	10 7	17 15	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	220 0	10 11	
	Narsinghpur	17 10	...	10 15	12 12	26 3	...	...	...	26 0	...	...	140 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	16 10	...	8 7	10 14	21 4	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	160 0	11 0	
	Nimár	17 10	...	8 7	11 7	27 9	...	...	...	19 9	...	...	160 0	11 15	
	Betul	16 12	...	12 1	12 8	20 3	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	320 0	11 2	
	Chhindwára	16 4	...	10 0	12 0	21 10	...	...	...	17 8	...	...	160 0	9 2	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 14	13 5	26 11	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	10 11	
	Nágpur	21 14	...	8 7	15 0	26 4	...	...	...	16 4	...	...	100 0	11 12	
	Chánda	17 6	...	...	14 14	23 0	...	...	...	14 6	...	...	675 0	10 14	
	Bhandára	20 0	...	10 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	...	...	200 0	10 8	
	Bálaghát	23 10	...	13 2	22 15	...	...	...	...	21 10	...	...	144 0	10 11	
	Raipur	No return received													
	Biláspur	39 15	...	20 4	29 4	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	128 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur	28 0	...	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	160 0	11 6	
	Arakan Division.														
	Akyab	...	...	11 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	280 0	30 0	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyookpyu	...	...	12 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	50 0	36 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	22 14	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400 11	39 0	

British Burma	Pegu	11 2	...	11 4	12 6	...	...	...	...	18 6	...	...	320 0	29 2	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	9 14	13 6	...	...	...	...	10 1	...	...	46 9	26 14	
	Prome	12 2	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	...	535 11	29 12	
	Irrawaddy Division.			14 15	17 2	...	...	...	...	10 6	...	...	104 12	18 10	
	Bassein	...	...	22 0	20 13	...	...	...	...	12 5	...	...	245 8	26 11	
	Henzada	...	...	15 15	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	...	...	12 9	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 13	...	...	295 3	29 9	
	Thayetmyo	9 4	...	11 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	8 8	...	...	392 0	14 3	
	Tenasserim Division.														
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	...	...	220 0	30 8	
	Tavoy	...	...	13 12	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 1	
	Mergui	...	...	16 4	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	14 0	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 9	...	...	27 0	18 12	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	10 10	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	18 14	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 15	...	7 8	11 4	20 1	...	24 14	...	14 13	19 7	10 6	125 0	10 3	
	Bolarum	18 8	...	8 13	11 1	24 4	...	...	...	15 15	...	...	116 14	10 10	
	Chadarghat	9 8	...	7 8	9 8	26 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	...	10 0	88 0	9 12	
	Amráoti	No return received.													
	Akola														
	Ellichpur														
	Buldana														
	Wun														
	Básim														
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 12	11 4	8 8	9 8	21 13	...	28 4	...	19 2	...	...	96 0	12 0	
	Kolar	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	32 0	...	20 0	...	...	192 0	11 0	
	Túmkúr	12 8	12 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	36 0	...	21 0	...	...	340 0	10 8	
	Mysore	11 0	...	10 0	11 4	22 0	...	25 0	...	23 0	...	...	78 0	10 0	
	Shimoga	12 10	13 10	10 8	13 10	29 6	...	37 13	...	23 0	...	...	480 0	11 9	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	32 0	...	20 0	...	...	64 0	9 0	
Coorg.	Coorg	No return received.													
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	21 0	32 0	6 0	9 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	
	Kishengurh	21 4	34 0	9 0	10 0	43 0	21 8	...	...	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	
	Kerrowlee	23 12	30 0	10 0	13 12	31 4	23 2	...	...	31 0	...	...	...	12 12	
	Ulwur	22 6	33 7	6 12	10 11	27 8	23 7	...	...	33 7	...	...	...	13 12	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 10	28 8	7 4	8 8	24 9	21 10	...	...	31 12	...	...	...	12 0	
	Ajmere	19 0	33 0	3 0	8 0	34 0	24 0	...	...	34 0	32 0	14 0	80 0	13 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	24 11	38 4	...	9 4	38 14	31 0	...	...	37 1	38 0	...	240 0	12 8	
	Erinpura	19 0	31 0	...	7 4	20 0	20 8	...	...	32 0	...	...	360 0	13 4	
	Sirohee	18 0	26 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	200 0	14 8	
	Abu	16 8	23 0	6 0	8 0	...	17 8	...	...	22 8	...	...	160 0	13 0	
	Anadra	18 4	26 0	6 8	8 0	...	20 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	
	Bálmere	18 0	...	5 0	9 0	...	21 8	...	...	20 0	...	...	240 0	17 0	
	Jeysalmere	13 7	...	10 6	13 0	19 4	16 8	...	...	15 2	...	...	...	25 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	27 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	...	...*	11 0	* Eight pies per bundle.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	18 5¾	25 0	8 13¾	...	...	...	...	...	21 7¾	21 14	...	200 0	12 8	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received.													
	Partábgarh (")	20 0	...	8 2	11 4	...	...	...	...	31 4	27 8	...	...	17 10	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	19 12	16 4	6 4	7 8	23 12	20 0	...	...	27 8	...	...	90 0	16 4	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Province.	District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Baira or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	14 8	...	3 12	6 8	...	17 6	...	...	21 8	...	9 0	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	27 8	40 0	8 8	9 0	34 8	21 0	...	...	34 8	40 0	...	160 0	12 0	
	Kotah	25 0	30 0	8 8	9 8	32 8	23 0	...	...	36 0	...	...	240 0	11 12	
	Tonk	24 4	35 5	9 8	14 4	39 8	26 2	...	...	33 0	32 4	...	100 0	13 4	
	Jhallawar	21 6½	25 14	...	11 13	28 5	16 9	...	...	31 4	35 6	...	...	10 13	
	Shahpoora	24 4	40 0	9 6	11 0	35 0	31 0	...	...	34 4	41 1	...	160 0	13 0	
	Dholpur	19 2	30 6	10 2	11 4	25 14	22 8	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	12 4	
Central India.	Indore	16 0	20 0	9 3	10 0	29 0	20 12	†	...	23 8	...	...	100 0	12 0	† Not sold.
	Gwalior	17 0	25 9	7 13	10 1	22 7	24 10	†	...	25 5	...	...	136 14	10 15	
	Goona	22 0	20 0	9 8	10 8	29 0	†	†	...	29 0	...	...	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	23 0	32 4	8 0	17 0	28 8	24 0	†	...	26 0	...	...	160 0	11 2	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 182, 183, 184, 185, 190 AND 191 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 30th JANUARY 1886.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum*, *Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Average Wages per Month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Average Wages. Syce or Horse-keeper.	Average Wages. Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Madras.	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 8 0	11 0 0
	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 8 0	13 9 6
	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 8 0	12 3 0
	Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Bombay.	Tanna (Salsette)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 9	10 0 0	25 0 0
	Upper Sindh Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	30 0 0
Bengal.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6 0	...	...
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 14	10 6	10 0	11 10	11 5	10 15	8 11	8 11	9 6	9 9	9 13	10 8	20 0	20 15	23 6	...	...	...	28 6	28 5	26 8	18 3	17 4	20 11	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	4-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-2 to 22-8
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 4	10 0	9 8	10 4	11 0	11 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	30 8	19 0	18 0	22 0	144 0	156 0	192 0	11 12	11 12	11 4	11 8	11 8	11 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Tumkur	13 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	9 8	10 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 0	35 0	32 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
	Mysore	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 4	10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	15 8	25 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Shimoga	10 8	10 8	12 10	11 9	11 9	13 10	10 8	10 8	11 9	13 10	13 10	16 13	29 6	29 6	29 6	...	...	...	34 10	34 10	33 10	21 0	21 0	25 3	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	3-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 25-0
	Kadur	10 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	18-12 to 22-8
Rajpootana.	Jeysalmere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLII OF 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th Jan. 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 24th Jan. 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 23rd Jan. 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 23rd Jan. 1886. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 24th Jan. 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 24th Jan. 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 23rd Jan. 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 23rd Jan. 1886. Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
30th Jan. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	1,05,793	178	680	1,12,423	165	40,99,464	170	45,12,337	173	4,12,873	...
30th ditto	Madras	861	1,43,879	167	861	1,31,262	152	57,94,447	158	61,13,036	167	3,18,589	...
30th ditto	South Indian	654	65,114	100	654	79,473	122	34,16,361	123	36,56,370	132	2,40,009	...
30th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	8,45,768	562	1,504	8,06,909	536	2,70,63,407	421	2,82,68,279	442	12,04,872	...
30th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,47,138	536	461	2,59,000	562	97,09,058	493	1,03,71,926	529	6,62,868	...
	TOTAL	4,074	14,07,692	346	4,160	13,89,067	334	5,00,82,737	289	5,29,21,948	304	28,39,211	...
	State.												
6th Feb. 1886	East Indian	1,509	8,68,990	576	1,515	9,64,699	637	3,38,42,795	525	3,77,62,319	586	39,19,524	...
30th Jan. 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	85,771	368	233	90,208	387	45,52,460	457	36,27,621	365	...	9,24,839
6th Feb. 1886	Nalhati	27	1,176	43	27	1,858	68	62,124	53	63,237	55	1,113	...
30th Jan. 1886	Northern Bengal	249	35,572	143	249	48,070	193	18,06,202	171	18,32,045	173	25,843	...
30th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,483	94	37	2,047	55	1,20,359	76	1,01,334	64	...	19,025
6th Feb. 1886	Tirhoot	236	24,590	109	226	26,265	116	10,06,324	114	10,20,130	107	13,806	...
6th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,491	166	57	7,874	138	4,24,660	174	3,96,245	163	...	28,415
23rd Jan. 1886	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	23,437	94	253	20,819	82	7,81,351	74	7,30,816	68	...	50,535
6th Feb. 1886	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	781	65	12	1,112	93	38,216	74	37,540	74	...	676
30th Jan. 1886	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	3,34,416	237	1,411	3,61,000	256	1,07,94,382	194	1,31,77,048	219	23,82,666	...
30th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	18,032	401	45	22,472	499	5,11,530	266	4,82,883	252	...	28,647
30th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	44,919	301	149	50,732	340	10,10,291	159	10,56,306	167	46,015	...
30th ditto	British Burma	254	46,065	181	327	60,720	186	15,62,749	153	16,26,393	126	63,644	...
6th Feb. 1886	Sindia	75	10,357	138	75	7,677	102	2,97,946	93	2,89,075	90	...	8,871
30th Jan. 1886	North-Western	1,803	4,15,712	230	1,803	4,58,005	254	1,76,85,608	228	2,29,79,632	300	52,94,024	...
30th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	4,055	71	66	4,477	68	1,77,377	67	2,33,901	83	56,524	...
30th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,329	37	36	1,910	53	(b)12,790	22	61,322	40	48,532	...
30th ditto	Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	10	1,819	182	86	2,716	31	(c)5,521	184	81,721	35	76,200	...
15th ditto	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...	(e)29,095	28	29,095	...
	TOTAL	4,939	10,61,605	215	5,092	11,67,962	229	4,08,49,890	201	4,78,26,344	222	69,76,454	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		10,522	33,38,287	317	10,767	35,21,728	327	12,47,75,422	282	13,85,10,611	304	1,37,35,189	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	6,58,29,898	149	7,52,37,235	165	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,89,45,524	133	6,32,73,376	139	43,27,852	...
	Assisted Companies.												
30th Jan. 1886	Bengal Central	126	9,129	72	126	9,547	76	4,14,263	78	4,22,267	78	8,004	...
30th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	2,243	33	67	4,131	62	(b)44,218	40	1,89,386	67	1,45,168	...
23rd ditto	Assam	70	5,148	74	78	5,959	76	1,83,959	62	2,16,465	63	32,506	...
30th ditto	Southern Mahratta	214	9,693	45	315	20,739	66	2,43,729	40	7,94,285	66	5,50,556	...
30th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	12,840	42	303	33,210	110	(f)81,255	25	10,69,961	83	9,88,706	...
6th Feb. 1886	Tarakessur	22	5,830	265	22	5,254	239	(g)16,935	225	1,99,830	211	1,82,895	...
	TOTAL	802	44,883	56	911	78,840	87	9,84,359	46	28,92,194	77	19,07,835	...
	Native States.												
30th Jan. 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	19,946	103	193	17,298	90	9,08,873	110	7,68,183	93	...	1,40,690
30th ditto	Jodhpore	44	2,479	56	64	3,380	53	54,455	32	1,41,186	51	86,731	...
23rd ditto	Nizam's	121	19,583	162	121	26,720	220	7,89,793	153	9,39,949	183	1,50,156	...
23rd ditto	Mysore	140	6,989	50	140	7,479	53	3,08,842	64	3,58,588	60	49,746	...
30th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	619	39	16	1,655	103	(h)7,297	38	40,280	59	32,983	...
	TOTAL	514	49,616	96	534	56,532	106	20,69,260	103	22,48,186	99	1,78,926	...

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.

(*a*) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(*b*) Total receipts from 12th October 1884 to 24th January 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 4th to 24th January 1885.
(*d*) Return not received.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 16th January 1886.
(*f*) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 24th January 1885.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st to 24th January 1885.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 24th January 1885.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 18th February 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first ten months of the official year 1885-86 and of the fourteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY.

Year.	Bengal. On Imports of Liquors.	Bengal. On other Imports.	Bengal. On Exports.	Bengal. Total Revenue.	Bombay. On Imports of Liquors.	Bombay. On other Imports.	Bombay. On Exports.	Bombay. Total Revenue.	Sindh. On Imports of Liquors.	Sindh. On other Imports.	Sindh. On Exports.	Sindh. Total Revenue.
1871-72	8,81	61,03	20,58	90,42	5,40	39,86	3,69	48,95	1,01	1,11	1,72	3,84
1872-73	9,95	57,90	22,76	90,61	4,65	37,28	2,98	44,91	89	1,04	1,73	3,66
1873-74	8,86	56,58	18,46	83,90	5,39	39,74	3,13	48,26	1,11	85	1,02	2,98
1874-75	9,76	65,37	15,03	90,16	5,63	40,48	3,68	49,79	95	76	1,25	2,96
1875-76	10,49	62,56	15,89	88,94	5,92	36,48	4,01	46,41	1,13	90	1,08	3,11
1876-77	10,84	54,88	15,17	80,89	6,93	35,18	94	43,05	1,23	65	25	2,13
1877-78	12,12	68,56	16,89	97,57	7,19	41,50	99	49,68	1,61	79	40	2,80
1878-79	10,99	55,12	16,48	82,59	7,20	38,47	1,88	47,55	1,60	52	23	2,35
1879-80	10,33	50,89	11,32	72,54	7,98	33,47	1,90	43,35	2,64	62	25	3,51
1880-81	10,89	50,57	12,41	73,87	7,24	46,61	2,07	55,92	4,10	1,06	21	5,37
1881-82	10,88	45,03	14,51	70,42	8,41	40,14	1,53	50,08	3,17	1,09	32	4,53
1882-83	11,82	14	15,42	27,38	8,49	-1,01*	1,53	9,01	2,87	4	49	3,40
1883-84	12,03	24	15,79	28,06	8,96	48	1,30	10,74	3,08	4	46	3,58
1884-85	10,48	29	11,48	22,25	9,03	39	1,66	11,08	3,28	5	50	3,83
1885-86	11,17	26	13,28	24,71	9,89	49	1,08	11,46	3,57	7	75	4,39

Year.	Madras. On Imports of Liquors.	Madras. On other Imports.	Madras. On Exports.	Madras. Total Revenue.	British Burma. On Imports of Liquors.	British Burma. On other Imports.	British Burma. On Exports.	British Burma. Total Revenue.	Total British India. On Imports of Liquors.	Total British India. On other Imports.	Total British India. Total Import Revenue.	Total British India. Export Revenue.	Total British India. Total Revenue.
1871-72	3,14	10,40	11,51	25,05	1,32	3,56	13,64	18,52	19,68	1,15,96	1,35,64	51,14	1,86,78
1872-73	3,23	10,13	9,25	22,61	2,51	4,21	23,24	29,96	21,23	1,10,56	1,31,79	59,96	1,91,75
1873-74	3,20	11,79	11,47	26,46	2,70	4,05	18,25	25,00	21,26	1,13,01	1,34,27	52,33	1,86,60
1874-75	3,10	11,38	11,09	25,57	3,12	5,74	11,68	20,54	22,56	1,23,73	1,46,29	42,73	1,89,02
1875-76	3,65	11,58	9,40	24,63	3,12	4,21	20,07	27,40	24,31	1,15,73	1,40,04	50,45	1,90,49
1876-77	4,49	10,10	5,88	20,47	3,47	4,43	15,25	23,15	26,96	1,05,24	1,32,20	37,49	1,69,69
1877-78	4,75	7,87	1,85	14,47	4,10	5,22	12,01	21,33	29,77	1,23,94	1,53,71	32,14	1,85,85
1878-79	4,62	7,98	3,80	16,40	5,51	5,78	16,09	27,38	29,92	1,07,87	1,37,79	38,48	1,76,27
1879-80	4,28	7,71	6,43	18,42	5,71	5,73	18,99	30,43	30,94	98,42	1,29,36	38,89	1,68,25
1880-81	4,39	8,86	6,38	19,63	3,98	6,81	22,70	33,49	30,60	1,13,91	1,44,51	43,77	1,88,28
1881-82	4,18	8,20	3,95	16,33	5,89	6,73	26,24	38,86	32,53	1,01,19	1,33,72	46,55	1,80,27
1882-83	4,46	4	3,14	7,64	6,54	7	31,09	37,70	34,18	—72*	33,46	51,67	85,13
1883-84	4,19	7	4,63	8,89	6,43	12	23,96	30,51	34,69	95	35,64	46,14	81,78
1884-85	4,02	6	4,12	8,20	6,39	5	16,71	23,15	33,20	84	34,04	34,47	68,51
1885-86	4,20	10	3,06	7,36	5,26	5	26,37	31,68	34,09	97	35,06	44,54	79,60

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 16th February 1886.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 12th February, 1886.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Major-General the Hon'ble T. E. Hughes, R.A.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble R. Steel.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the voluntary Registration of certain Births and Deaths, for the establishment of General Registry Offices for keeping Registers of certain Births, Deaths and Marriages, and for certain other purposes, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"The main object of this Bill is, as I explained last year, to provide means of obtaining more satisfactory evidence of births, deaths and marriages occurring in certain classes of the community. The Bill is limited in its scope and permissive in its character. It does not seek to establish a general system of registration of births, deaths and marriages for all classes, still less to make that system compulsory. It applies only to a comparatively small class, and only to those members of that class who choose to avail themselves of its provisions. It will not set up any new and expensive machinery, and it is expected that any extra cost which it may involve will be recouped by the fees levied under it.

"The Bill is intended primarily for the benefit of Christians, whose baptisms and burials are registered by their clergymen, and whose marriages are solemnized in accordance with the Christian Marriage Acts. When the Bill was introduced a suggestion was made that the provisions of the chapter relating to the registration of births and deaths should be extended to Hindus and Muhammadans, and this suggestion was much discussed in the papers which were laid before the Select Committee. On the one hand, it was urged—and it must, I think, be admitted—that Hindus and Muhammadans would often be glad to secure the advantages of registration for evidential purposes; but, on the other hand, it seemed clear that any large and general extension of the scope of the Bill would be inconsistent with its character, would require the establishment of machinery on a scale altogether incommensurate with that which had been contemplated, and might involve indefinite expenditure. Under these circumstances, the Select Committee came to the conclusion that they would not be justified in going further than to insert a provision enabling Local Governments to extend the system of voluntary registration cautiously and experi-

mentally to other classes within limited areas. If the result of any such experiment should show that there is a genuine demand for an extension of the system, a strong case would be made out for legislation to supply the requisite machinery.

"In the meantime we must be content to work with existing machinery. Doubts have been expressed whether in those towns where a system of registration for statistical purposes already exists it will work in harmony with our new system of registration for evidential purposes; but I feel pretty confident that the difficulties which have been suggested may be overcome by suitable administrative arrangements. Throughout the greater part of the country we shall have to rely mainly on the voluntary agency of those ministers of religion who at present keep registers of baptisms and burials. Many of these gentlemen have supplied us with useful suggestions, but I observe that some of them do not fully understand the grounds on which this legislation has been undertaken. Thus a chaplain writing from Delhi remarks that the existing ecclesiastical registers are carefully kept, that the entries are made under the signature of respectable persons, and the particulars given are obtained from the parties concerned. Why, he asks, should they not be admissible in evidence, and why set up what he describes as the 'cumbrous and expensive machinery excogitated in the Bill.' I hope that the machinery proposed will prove to be neither cumbrous nor expensive, but perhaps I did not sufficiently explain in introducing the Bill the nature of the objection which has been taken to the evidence obtainable under the existing system. It is a purely technical objection, and implies no disparagement of the care with which ecclesiastical registers are kept. There is a section in the Evidence Act which gives relevance to entries in public records made by a public servant in the discharge of his official duty, or by any other person in performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which the record is kept, and it has been questioned by high legal authority whether entries in ordinary ecclesiastical registers fell within the category to which this section refers. This is the doubt which we desire to remove with the least possible disturbance of existing arrangements. If those clergymen who, we hope, will act as voluntary Registrars will compare the revised Bill with the Bill as originally introduced, they will see that the Select Committee have endeavoured to meet their wishes in every way, and to avoid imposing on them duties which would be inconsistent with the discharge of their ecclesiastical functions. For instance, the original scheme was to establish Registrars for specified local areas. But it was represented that, whilst a minister might be willing to act as Registrar for his own congregation, he might be disinclined to undertake the duty for the benefit of members of other congregations. The objection seemed reasonable, and accordingly it will be found that, under the revised Bill, Registrars may be appointed not merely for specified areas but also for specified classes. Again, we have modified, in accordance with wishes which have been expressed, the section of the Bill which directs certain clergymen to send entries to the central office through their ecclesiastical superiors. This particular section has had to encounter another objection which I have been unable to remove by amendment, but which I can satisfactorily explain away. It refers to 'the Churches of England, Rome and Scotland' in that order, and I am told, in one of the papers from Bombay, that to place the words 'Church of Rome' before the words 'Church of Scotland' is an error which will give grave offence. Now the truth is that the draughtsman was wholly guiltless of any sinister desire to depreciate the status of the Church of Scotland, and had merely adopted an alphabetical arrangement as being the least invidious. If the Church of Rome appears to take precedence of the Church of Scotland in this section, it is merely because in the English alphabet, as in alphabets which existed long before any of the Christian churches were dreamt of, the letter R takes precedence of the letter S. As a matter of fact, lower down in the same section the Church of Scotland is, for reasons not unconnected with draughtsmanship, mentioned before the Church of Rome.

"I need not explain in detail the other alterations which have been made in the Bill. The chapter relating to registration of marriages has, on the

advice of a leading member of the Parsi community at Bombay, been extended to certain Parsi marriages which are at present registered much in the same way as marriages under the Christian Marriage Acts.

"The alterations in the chapter relating to the registration of births and deaths have been suggested by the criticisms which we have received, and by a further comparison with the English registration law. In considering the applicability of the latter law the Committee have borne in mind the essential difference between a system of registration which is universal and compulsory and a system which is partial and permissive. Thus the English law imposes on certain persons the obligation of giving notice of a birth or death. The Indian Bill merely requires the Registrar to make an entry on the receipt of notice from any one of certain persons authorized to give the notice, and we have found it possible to extend this latter class so as to make it include all persons who are likely to be in a position to give satisfactory evidence of the event. But we have not seen our way to a provision authorizing notices of births and deaths to be sent by post. The whole value of the measure depends on the register book being kept, and the entries in it being authenticated, in such a manner as to minimize the risk of fraud or error, and it is obvious that a book made up of loose fly-leaves would be open to serious objection on that score. If this were a compulsory measure, arguments based on the difficulty and inconvenience of personal attendance would be entitled to great weight. But it is only a permissive measure, and those who wish to take advantage of its provisions must be prepared in some cases to face a certain amount of trouble and expense.

"On the whole, I can confidently commend the Bill to the Council as one which, though modest in its scope, will, I believe, prove a very useful addition to our Statute-book."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1877, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877, be taken into consideration. He said :—

"The principal object of this Bill was to facilitate the issue of mortgage-debentures by companies by exempting them from registration under the Indian Registration Act when the mortgage-deed to which they refer is so registered.

"All the proposals of the Bill as introduced have met with general approval, but the Select Committee have received various suggestions for amending the Registration Act in other respects. Only one of the amendments suggested appeared to be of sufficient urgency to justify its being dealt with in the present Bill. There is a recent decision of the Allahabad High Court to the effect that receipts for payment of mortgage money are compulsorily registrable. Almost all the authorities whom we have consulted are agreed that, whether this interpretation of the Act is right or wrong, it cannot be enforced without causing great practical inconvenience. Accordingly, a clause has been added to the Bill in Select Committee expressly exempting from compulsory registration any endorsement on a mortgage-deed acknowledging the payment of the whole or any part of the mortgage-money, whether the endorsement does or does not purport to extinguish the mortgage, and any other receipt for payment of money due under a mortgage when the receipt does not purport to extinguish the mortgage. In so framing the clause we have, as regards endorsements, followed the course recommended by the High Court at Bombay, and, as regards other receipts, the general tenor of the opinions expressed by the authorities whom the Government of India has consulted."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL TENANCY ACT, 1885, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend sections 12 and 13 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885. He said:—

"The object of this Bill is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons as follows: It 'is to limit the registration of mortgages in landlords' records to those mortgages which are accompanied by possession and usufruct, and thereby to give effect to what was in fact the intention of the legislature when the Bengal Tenancy Act was passed.' The necessity for this very small measure arises in this way. The object of these two sections, 12 and 13, of the Bengal Tenancy Act is to substitute an official record in the first instance, and an official machinery for recording the transfer of permanent tenures, providing that the fee which the landlords are entitled to receive upon such transfers should be sent to the Collectors, who should themselves notify the transfers to the zamíndárs, who are to be able to make the necessary entries in their sheristas for their own guidance in dealing with the tenures. Formerly the state of the law was that it was necessary, when any transfer by gift, sale or otherwise took place of a permanent tenure that this transfer should be registered in the zamíndári sherista, and on that registration the zamíndárs were in the habit of getting a small fee. It was found inconvenient for many reasons which I need not dilate upon, and it was proposed in the new law that the registrar should take the fee and register, and that no such transfer should take place without registry and the payment of a fee and a notification through the Collector to the zamíndár. This was the machinery which was substituted for the former one and considered more effective. It will be noted from what I have said that the old words were a 'transfer by gift, sale or otherwise', and it had not, as a matter of fact, been held that a mortgage came within this definition at all, nor was it the practice that zamíndárs should demand that mortgages should be registered in their sheristas, and the reason, of course, is not far to seek. It was because, while the mortgages were simply intended to raise money on lands, without any transfer or the creation of new tenants by such mortgage, it did not, as a matter of fact, concern them at all. When the new Act was being made, and when provisions were being introduced for the transferability of raiyati holdings, it was feared by the zamíndárs that, under the guise of mortgages by which a mortgagee was to be put in possession, a transfer would, in point of fact, be effected of these occupancy-holdings, so as to defeat their right of pre-emption. A good deal of discussion took place in regard to that matter, but, although some proposals were made for limiting the operation of this word 'mortgage' to a mortgage involving immediate possession, the matter was dropped out of sight owing to the abandonment by the Government of the provisions with regard to the transferability of occupancy-holdings; and so it came to pass that, when there existed the corresponding words in the provisions with regard to the registration and transfer of permanent tenures, the matter was also more or less lost sight of. The result is that, as the words stand at present, in certain classes of mortgages, particularly in mortgages after the English form, which are declared by the Transfer of Property Act to be transfers of property with the right of reconveyance, the result is that, whereas an English mortgage is really only a method of raising money which allows the tenureholder to remain in possession, the transaction being one with which the landlord has nothing to do, yet this transaction may not take place without all those formalities, the description of the tenure, the payment of a fee and notices to the landlord, and all the rest of it; and although it is probable that the simple mortgage-bonds which do not carry possession with them can be made without this difficulty, still it is very certain that mortgages in the English form may not be made without this result. The result of the law has been very serious inconveniences. Although the number of mortgages registered in Calcutta since the passing of the Act is very small, yet a very considerable number of mortgages are kept back

owing to this difficulty. I am informed that the Chamber of Commerce is about to make a representation on the subject. Under these circumstances, seeing that it was never the intention of the legislature to do anything more than to subject a transfer by mortgage with possession to the same rule as sales, it appears to me that it is highly desirable that the inconveniences that have arisen from inadvertence should be removed. Under these circumstances I have brought forward this Bill, and beg leave to introduce it. The effect of it will be, so far as I understand, merely to do that which we arranged with the zamíndárs to do, to avoid doing that which we never intended to do, which they never asked us to do, which they had no reason for asking us to do, and which they do not at present desire us to do."

The Hon'ble PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said :—"I wish to observe that, in the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, not only I but the hon'ble member who represented the views of the Bengal Government moved to limit the definition of 'transfer' among other transactions to mortgages with possession. That amendment was accepted by the Committee when there was in the Bill a section providing for the transfer of occupancy-holdings, and the definition of 'transfer' was intended to apply both to tenures and to occupancy-holdings. When the section about the transfer of occupancy-holdings was abandoned, the definition of 'transfer' was also struck out of the Bill, and it was simply a matter of oversight, as has been observed by the hon'ble mover of this Bill, that the word 'transfer,' with reference to the tenure sections of the Bill, was not qualified in the way in which the Select Committee intended it to be qualified. I think therefore that the Bill which the hon'ble member intends to introduce will simply give effect to what was the intention of the legislature. But I should mention that in Behar generally and in parts of Bengal this amendment will perceptibly curtail the gains of landholders."

The Hon'ble MR. IBBERT said :—"The question raised by this Bill appears to be one purely between tenureholders and zamíndárs. The amendment is moved on behalf of tenureholders, and I understand the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji to say that he accepts it on behalf of zamíndárs, and he is very probably right in saying—although I do not remember precisely what took place—that it was the intention of the Select Committee to qualify sections 12 and 13 of the Bengal Tenancy Act in some such way as the Hon'ble Mr. Evans now proposes. Under these circumstances I need hardly say that no objection will be offered to the Bill on behalf of the Government of India."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS also introduced the Bill.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 19th February, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 17th February, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17th FEBRUARY 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Except in the Tanjore district of Madras and parts of the Punjab, the week has been practically rainless.

In Madras and Mysore agricultural prospects remain fair. In Coorg the threshing of rice and coffee-picking have been almost completed, and the season promises well.

In Bombay the *rabi* harvest is in progress in most districts of the Deccan and in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar, and prospects are good. In the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana the standing crops continue in good condition.

The *rabi* crops in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab are generally in excellent condition and promise well, though in the former provinces frost and blight have done harm in some places. In the Central Provinces prospects are favourable, but some injury has been caused to the crops by frost and insects.

In Bengal the *rabi* crops are being cut in places with a good outturn. The spring rice is thriving and transplanting operations have nearly been finished. Gathering of opium has commenced in Gya, Sarun, and Monghyr. In Assam the mustard crop has been nearly harvested.

In British Burma the recent rain has injured the rice crop in Bassein, Shwegyin, and Thonegwa; the extent of damage in other districts is not yet known.

The public health is generally good.

Prices are rising in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Multan district of the Punjab, and in the Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad districts of the Central Provinces, and are falling in the Mysore district. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 17th)		
Bellary	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, but *cholum*, linseed and wheat suffering from disease in parts of one taluk; harvest dry grains, yield about average.
Kurnool	*Nil*	Cotton and some standing dry crops slightly injured in parts by late unseasonable rains and by insects; harvest dry grains, yield below average. Smallpox and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Ganjam	*Nil*	Fever in one, smallpox in four, and cattle-disease in seven taluks; 12 deaths from cholera.
Kistna	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, but some dry crops slightly affected by insects in parts; harvest dry grains, outturn below average. River below Anicut crest. Fever abating, slight smallpox; deaths from cholera unreported last week 58, this week 72.
Chinglepût (Madras)	*Nil*	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, yield below average. Fever in one, smallpox in another, and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Coimbatore	*Nil*	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Fever in two taluks.
Tanjore	(Average) ·54	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Madura	Last week since revised . ·02 This week . ·06	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Malabar	*Nil*	Harvest second crop paddy, outturn below average; slight smallpox in eight, and fever in two taluks; nine deaths from cholera; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Travancore	*Nil*	Harvest almost over. Smallpox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Feb. 17th)		
Karachi	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 14th 5 feet 3 inches against 6 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Fever in twelve and cattle-disease in five talukas. Prices of wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30, and 34, in Sakro *nil*, 35 and 47, in Jati 26, 40, and 42, and in Sehwan 32, 44, and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Slight rain on 13th	Wheat cultivation in Hyderabad and Guni talukas injured by frost. River at Kotri on 15th 5 feet 5 inches against 6 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in three and smallpox in one taluka. Wheat 26 pounds 10 ounces, *bajri* 37 pounds 4 ounces, *jowari* 40, white rice, 18½, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Cotton picking commenced in Dholka and Sanand talukas; standing crops healthy. Fever in Sanand. Wheat 36 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health good. Standing crops in good condition. Prices —*bajri* 28, wheat 23, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy. Cotton-picking commenced. Fever in Jalalpur and Mandvi talukas. Average prices—*jowari* 39 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops fare well in Nasik, Baglan, and Kalvan talukas. Irrigated wheat partially blighted throughout the district; *kharif* threshing nearly over; *rabi* reaping commenced in Dindori and Kalvan talukas. Foot-disease among cattle in parts of Peint taluka; public health good, save in Peint where fever and ague have appeared. Wheat 31⅓, *bajri* 32¾, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 10th to 1° warm on 12th; remained 1° warm till 15th and then fell to 2° cool on 16th; vapour in air normal on 10th, afterwards excessive; abnormal wind southerly on 13th and 14th, northerly on 16th; wind normal on all other days.
Poona	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops doing well; wheat slightly blighted in Purandhar and Haveli talukas; reaping commenced in some talukas. Prices of *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 42, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Reaping commenced. Wheat and gram injured by cloudy weather. Health good. Fever in Akola. *Bajri* average 45 and *jowari* 54 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	Linseed, wheat, *tur*, and gram crops have suffered from blight and insects in places; cotton crops inferior in Madha and Karmala talukas; reaping of *rabi* crops has commenced in portions of the Madha and Malsiras talukas. *Jowari* 52 pounds 14 tolas and *bajri* 44 pounds 24 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	*Nil*	Harvesting of rice and early *jowari* completed; that of wheat and gram in progress; exotic cotton blighted in three talukas. Slight fever and cattle-disease in Bankapur and Hangal. Rice 22 to 32 and *jowari* 48 to 64 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Second crop rice good; pepper and sugarcane harvest commenced. Cattle-disease in Karwar and Siddapur; slight fever and small-pox in three talukas. Weather warm. Common rice in Karwar 14, in district average 13½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Fever and bowel complaints prevalent. Weather cold and windy. *Bajri* 32, *jowari* 43, and wheat 33 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Hyderabad and Shikarpur. Reaping of *rabi* crops in progress in most districts of the Deccan and in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. Fever in parts of 13, cattle-disease in parts of 10, and small-pox in parts of three districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 17th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of spring crops generally fair. Rain wanted. Prices rising. Public health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Prospects of crops continue favourable; mustard and pulses being gathered; *boro* paddy doing well; ploughing going on. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects of cold-weather crops good; some cereals being harvested, outturn estimated at 14 annas. Average price of common rice 15 to 16 seers per rupee. Stray cases of cholera reported from all sub-divisions.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather cold. *Aman* harvest not finished, outturn good; winter crops being stored; transplanting of *boro* paddy nearly completed. Public health fair.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops favourable. Public health good. Price of rice stationary.
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather fine. Prospects of winter crops good. A little rain wanted, especially in Serajganj. Sugarcane being cut. Public health good.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather fine. Prospects of *rabi* crops good; sugarcane in great part cut. Average price of rice 22 seers per rupee.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; mustard being gathered; land being ploughed in some places. Public health good.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Prospects of crops fair. Public health good, but sporadic cholera still reported.
Burdwan	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops good. Public health fair. Common rice 17 to 22 seers per rupee.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good; mustard and *kali* pulse being harvested. Prices risen slightly.
Monghyr		Gathering of opium somewhat interfered with by west winds.
Purneah	*Nil*	Crops doing well; grass drying up; harvesting of mustard and tobacco continues. Coarse rice 20 seers per rupee. Public health very fair.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops in ear and look very promising; mustard being harvested; poppy doing well. Prices almost stationary. Public health good.
Mozufferpore		Prospects of opium crop continue very promising.
Sarun		Condition of poppy good. Weather favourable; gathering of opium commenced.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue good; poppy plants beginning to come into flower. Prices stationary. Public health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy good. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Gya	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects favourable; extracting from poppy seeds begun in places; prospects fair generally, but less satisfactory in Tehta Sub-Agency. Prices of food grains stationary. Public health good.
Shahabad		Poppy not completely recovered from effects of December rain in places where it was heavy, hence poor and irregular in appearance and inferior to last year's crop.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	*Rabi* and poppy continue promising; mustard and *til* being harvested. Public health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy. *Rabi* crops being gathered; spring rice growing well. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—No rain fell in the Lower Provinces during the week. All *rabi* crops are generally promising; some of them are being harvested with good results; sugarcane is being pressed; *boro* rice is thriving; transplanting is nearly finished; prospects of poppy are favourable except in Shahabad where they are indifferent; gathering of opium has commenced in Gya, Sarun, and Monghyr. Prices of rice generally stationary. Public health is generally fair.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Feb. 17th)		
Benares (Feb. 16th)	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear. *Rabi* prospects good. Markets well supplied and prices steady. Public health is good; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpore („ 15th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy but favourable. Poppy and *rabi* crops in good condition; *rabi* is being reaped. Slight rise in prices. Health good.
Fyzabad („ 16th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold. *Rabi* and opium crops continue promising; sugarcane pressing continues. Markets well supplied, but fodder is very dear. Health generally good; no cattle-disease.
Lucknow („ 15th)	*Nil*	Strong west wind. Prospects very favourable. Poppy is being irrigated. Markets well supplied, though prices are rising. Fodder very dear. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Rae Barelli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops continue favourable. Prices rising. General health good.
Partabgarh („ 16th)	A slight sprinkle of rain on 15th.	Westerly wind; weather fine, but somewhat cloudy. *Arhar*, gram and peas somewhat damaged by blight; peas and *sarson* being cut. Prospects generally good. Prices almost stationary. No sickness.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; somewhat cloudy of late. Crops excellent; peas only slightly damaged by frost. Markets well supplied. Prices show a slight fall. No sickness either of men or cattle.
Cawnpore („ 15th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Slight injury to crops by frost reported from three parganas. Poppy coming into flower. Prices have risen. Condition of people and cattle good.
Farakhabad („ 16th)	*Nil*	Damage to crops apprehended from recent high winds and cold. Health good.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Crops slightly damaged by insects, but benefited by westerly winds; poppy crops satisfactory; early sown plants coming into flower; fodder very scanty. Prices rising. Health good.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Condition of crops including poppy excellent. Markets well supplied, and prices almost stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Banda („ „)	Slight rain on 15th.	Weather cloudy. Gram, *arhar* and linseed much injured by frost, and wheat in parts by blight. Prices rising. Health good; no cattle-disease.
Kumaon („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy off and on. Sunshine required for the *rabi* crops which are progressing well. Prices stationary. General health good; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 15th)	*Nil*	Slight damage reported from frost and blight, otherwise crops continue favourable. Prices rising. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Weather continues cloudy. Crops good, except in a few villages where grain and linseed crops have slightly suffered from blight. Prices rising. Condition of people and cattle good.
Ballia („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Crops in good condition; sugarcane planting commenced in some places. Supplies sufficient. Health good.
Meerut („ 16th)	Slight shower on 9th.	*Rabi* crops flourishing; sugarcane pressing continues; ploughing for next year's cane commenced. Slight tendency to rise in prices of wheat; other grains stationary. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather has been generally cloudy and crops have been damaged in some places by frost and blight, but prospects continue favourable. Prices are rising, and fodder is reported dear in Oudh. The general health is good.
Punjab—(Feb. 17th)		
Delhi (Feb. 16th)	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest promising.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest flourishing.